The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY DEC. 14, 1892. NO. 37

BUSINESS CARDS.

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PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.
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—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
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—CARPET WEAVER.—
A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
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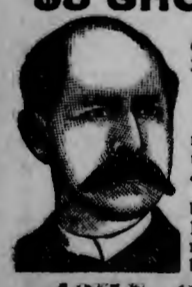
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

TWO MOODS.

Between the budding and the falling leaf
Stretch happy skies;
With colors and sweet cries
Of mating birds in uplands and in glades
The world is rife.
Then on a sudden all the music dies,
The color fades.
How fugitive and brief
Is mortal life
Between the budding and the falling leaf!

Oh, short breathed music, dying on the tongue
Ere half the mystic canticle be sung!
Oh, harp of life, so speedily unstrung!
Who, if 'twere his to choose, would know again
The bitter sweetness of the lost refrain,
Its rapture and its pain?

Though I be shut in darkness and become
Insentient dust blown idly here and there,
I hold oblivion a scant price to pay
For having once had held against my lip
Life's brimming cup of hydromel and rue—
For having once known woman's holy love
And a child's kiss, and for a little space
Been boon companion to the Day and Night,
Fed on the odors of the summer dawn,
And folded in the beauty of the stars.
Dear Lord, though I be changed to senseless clay
And serve the potter as he turns his wheel,
I thank thee for the gracious gift of tears!
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich in Harper's.

HOW WE STRUCK IT.

"If I had only come here away back in the early fifties!" sighed a dreamy man to me as we waited for the train at Fruitvale last week. And another man chipped in and sighed also as he said, "Flush times then, you bet, and big strikes; but I only got here in the seventies—got here without a cent and have held my own right along!"

First let me once for all disabuse the popular mind about the flush times and big strikes of the early fifties. Yes, there were big strikes, but they were, like the big generals of our great war, not the rule. You hear of the big strikes and you hear of the big generals. The thousands and hundreds of thousands that perished in the ranks you never hear about.

For the benefit of the dreamy man who sits waiting and lamenting, let me say that the openings and opportunities are better today than they were in the seventies, and they were better in the seventies than they were in the fifties. The wear and tear of life was so terrible then too. Every dollar cost about two dollars and a half to get in those days.

It has been estimated, and I think about correctly, that if each miner had received twenty-five cents a day and board for his labor—and such labor! sixteen hours a day generally—we would have had more golddust than we got in those famous "early fifties."

So cease this deploring that you came so late to California, my dreamful friend. Of course we would all like to live over the impetuous old days again; but I doubt if you who don't get on today would have got on then. Better, far better for you, for all, to settle down content by some sweet village in this fair land, where you can have clean clothes, good food, books, papers, the presence of women and all the healthful refinements that attend her, than sit sighing for the days of old. You can at least get your board and twenty-five cents a day, and that, be assured, is more than we got on an average to the man, notwithstanding all our privations.

An old forty-niner from New Bedford, Mass., Mr. Haskins, who has written a very readable book about his fellow argonauts—and a very important book it is, as it contains the names of more than 35,000 of them—told me that of the 8,000 who came from his town, first and last, it was hard to find more than a very few who were much ahead in the world. He told me that on returning home after forty years he and his old friends took 300 of their select young men who came and compared their fortunes with 300 similar young men who remained at home, and they found that the proportion of those who had prospered at home was as ten to four against those who had come in forty-nine. On the other hand, they found that notwithstanding the perils and hardships the proportion of argonauts still living was ten to three against those who remained in New Bedford.

Some day, my dreamful friends, who lament your late coming and are continually taking the free local trains of Oakland in order to fly from toil as from a contagion, I will sit down and tell you how to make fortunes right here by the Bay of San Francisco far easier than they were made in the "early fifties." But for the present the contract is to tell you how we struck it in the middle fork of Humbug creek.

I had a "pardner" for about a week, winter of 1855. He was not yet twenty, small for his age, and I was not yet thirteen. "A fool for luck," and so Pat Flannigan, the banker at Coos Bay, staked him—so he said—and Frank Campbell, of the Howlin' Wilderness saloon, started me. Neither of us, let it be frankly told, had enough practical sense to come in when it rained. Surely we would strike it, if there was a bit of truth in the old adage.

His name was Hi Williams Miller, so he said, and he claimed to be kin of mine, but I afterward learned that his name was Miller Williams. He was a fearful liar, and had about as much conscience as a rubber band.

Boots and pick and pan and shovel, bacon, flour, frying pan, beans and blankets, and so, half hidden under our huge loads, we crept out of camp at midnight up the narrow trail of the middle fork between high walls of snow. For he had a "pointer," he lisped, from old Alva Boles, killed two years later in the Pitt river massacre.

How in the world Hi Miller Williams managed to keep all this name I don't see. Names were rare luxuries in those days, especially long ones like this, and many a good old man may be found in those mountains to this day with name and date and nationality all worn away and gone as from an old quarter. But the true silver, trust God, is still there.

Three miles up the creek, a mile above the very last cabin; the last mile or two solid snow, soft and impassable by day because of the sun, but hard as steel by night, and here we laid down our loads at daylight and took shelter in a brush shed built by Alva Boles. We fried our bacon and flapjacks and ate like wolves.

On the third day, discouraged and disgusted, for not a color as yet had we found, we took the tools and climbed up out of the canyon to a warm mountain side that lay to the sun. It was pleasant here. Some tall, wild flowers had shot through the brown carpet of pine quills by the edge of a foaming, tumbling stream, made muddy from a slide on the steep hill above. My "pard" did not like work, but he was always making it appear that he was moving mountains. After basking in the sun a bit he took the pick and pushed on up, and soon had the bowlders tumbling and rumbling down the angry stream, while I sat there and pulled some of the prettiest flowers ever seen. It was like picking the patterns out of brown Brussels carpet; they were so soft and fine and spiritual. They had such delicate, fresh tinted little stems, and the new blue blossoms were as blue as the eyes of a baby. But they went to sleep, closed their eyes forever, almost as soon as I pulled them up out of the warm brown carpet—they were so new and tender.

I heard a wild shout, and springing up I saw two arms tossed in the air and a little bare, black head thrown back till the face looked straight up to the center of the blue tent of heaven. The big little man walked toward me majestically down the mountain side, tiptoeing, on eggs! Ah, but he was tall!

We—he had struck it.

Going back with him we found the water clear here, flashing down over a curiously green and brown and white floor of bare bedrock, and here, right through this, where his pick had struck, gleamed and shot and flashed a glittering seam of solid metal.

If you could have seen those swinging, sweeping arms! That windmill that overthrew Don Quixote was nothing in its velocity and persistence. I was made to comprehend that the vein ran here and that it ran there; was boundless and was bottomless; that the mountain was in fact one solid mass of virgin gold! Yet he said not a word—only those arms.

We got a piece of it out, more than a pound, and almost pure. I battered off a piece of crag, rods up the hill, and that, too, was heavy, almost solid.

We sat late by the fire that night after supper, and it was later still when he spoke for the first time, and then he spoke almost spasmodically: "To buy California first, all California, including this mountain of solid gold. That's it, you see, before they find out that gold is so plenty; then buy Oregon, on time; then come and get the gold; buy Ireland, poor Ireland! By gosh! Then buy England; go right to Queen Victoria and buy her crown and her throne on contract; good lawyer, so she can't back out; then come back and get the gold."

He was silent for a time and then with his face lifted far above me as if searching for the north star, he said half savagely:

"Say, straight over the mountains to Yreka tonight on the crust, Flannigan not to know a word, nor Campbell; straight to Yreka; got enough already to bind contracts, buy California and contract with the Oregonians before tomorrow night!" Another pause, then suddenly again, "Say, look here; I might kill you and keep the whole thing. It is all my find anyhow."

And bless me if he didn't look as if he might. Anyhow the campfire was smoking on my side and I got up and leaned against a post. Then he got up, too, and said, "Come on, let's go."

I followed the desperate little rascal, keeping behind him all the way to Yreka, where we arrived just as Greathouse & Slicer opened their bank. Breathless, and with face still lifted far above me, the boy who was going to buy Queen Victoria's throne and crown and have her throw in Ireland, strode up to where Charley Slicer, now in Oakland, was buying dust and laid the nuggets before his eyes. "Pure stuff!"

Young Slicer turned it over and over, took up a glass, looked at it carelessly and then, handing it back as he turned to attend to some one else, said, sotto voce, "Yes, pretty pure—copper."

I got a job as cook on Greenhorn next day, and poor Hi, after getting himself into pecks of trouble and mixing himself up with me and my affairs, died at Red Bluff, with his face still lifted to the stars, I am told.—Joaquin Miller in Elmira Telegram.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well nown and to popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50cts. and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

A Modern Marvel.

When the Pittsburg *Times* took possession of its splendid building last April its publishers promised that the *Times* would grow in excellence in the same proportion as its quarters have been enlarged. The *Times* has already won such a proud position among the newspapers of the country that there was general curiosity to know how the promise would be redeemed. That curiosity has been most pleasantly gratified. The *Times* has been so enlarged, and so many news features have been added that it is everywhere cited as a marvel of modern journalism. The chief wonder is that a newspaper so complete in every respect can be sold for one cent a day, or $3.00 per year, little more than the cost of a first-class weekly paper. If any of our readers are not familiar by personal inspection with the merits of the *Times* we advise them to send for a sample copy, which will be mailed free to any address. If there is no agent for the *Times* in your locality it will pay you to write to the *Times* for terms to agents.

Improving.

One of the homliest men in Detroit has a beautiful little girl about five years old. The other day she was sitting on his lap with a hand-glass before her. She looked at her father a moment, then looked at herself and turned to her mother:

"Mamma," she inquired, "did God make me?"

"Yes, daughter."

"Did he make papa, too?"

"Yes."

Then she took another look in the glass at herself."

"Well," she said, thoughtfully, "he's doing a good deal better work lately, isn't he?"

A Social Diplomat.

"Mr. Hawkins," said she, "I wish you'd decide a bet between me and Mr. Barrows. He says it is only five hundred feet to the beach, and I say it's a thousand."

"Well," said Hawkins, "I should say you were both right. It's about five hundred of Barrows' feet, and a thousand of yours."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy nursery stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled by us; we pay commission or salary write us at once and secure choice of territory.
MAY BROTHERS, Nurseymen,
11-16-j. Rochester, N. Y

Caterpillars from six inches to a foot long are common in the vicinity of the Darling River, Australia.

Simplicity of Great Words.

Written for the ITEM.

There is nothing so helpful in good government as good, honest, upright character in the people governed. There is nothing so heldful in producing good, honest upright character as the teaching of the Divine Word of God. We make its meaning very foreign to our minds and hearts quite often by placing a vast sea of awe between the words of Holy Writ and the words we use in our expression. Let us in the light of common sense, if not in Christian thought, note two or three important words. 1st let us take the word

RIGHTEOUS OR RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Speak of a righteous man and we almost wonder if he is peculiarally deformed. We fail to realize that he lives on the farm adjoining our own. What a halo of uncertainty surrounds this word when we wish to apply it. You teach your child to do what is right before he can talk perhaps. You teach him to avoid all that is wrong. Now, if he follows your teaching, he grows to a man of *rightness.* The man of rightness is the righteous man. We are *all* right in our own way but our own way may not be the right way. Christ said, "Except your righteousness (*right-ness*) exceed the righteousness (*right-ness*) of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven." (Math. 5: 20.) They washed their hands before eating and saw that their outward appearance was all right but the Great Teacher called them "whiten sepulchers." Clean and nice on the outside but within were filled with dead bodies in decayed condition. Righteousness is rightness.

2nd. Let us take the word

ATONEMENT.

In short, God and man were separated; man had wandered from God and in the Divine plan he should be restored again to God by God's Son becoming man and dealing and doing with man-knowing and feeling as man, suffering and dying as man and yet by His God-power to raise from death and ascend to the throne of God from whence He came and by so doing opening a direct way for man to return to God, or connecting man and God—making them one. He has made atonement or *at-one-ment* for man. Man and God one by Jesus Christ. Man could not have done it. Jesus Christ has made *at-one-ment* (atonement) for every man. Again, what impenetrable mists surround the word

HOLINESS.

How far we place it from ourselves. We place it away off as if we were too worthless and valueless to partake of it. Perhaps we are. We may not be able to comprehend the whole meaning of the word. We may not be able to enjoy its meaning while on earth but when David sings "Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness," (I Chron. 16: 29) we think he means—*whole-ness.*

Holiness—WHOLE-NESS.
Atonement—AT-ONE-MENT.
Righteousness—RIGHT-NESS.

F. W. R.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

THE MESSAGE.

President Harrison on the State of the Nation.

THE WORK OF FOUR YEARS.

Parting Discussion of Important Public Questions.

Pensions, Elections and the Treasury—New Mail Subsidies Urged—Also Continued Work on the New Navy—Chief Accomplishments of the Departments.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.-

In submitting my annual message to Congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

The total wealth of the country in 1860 was $16,159,616,068. In 1890 it amounted to $62,610,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent.

The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1860 was 30,626; in 1890 it was 167,741, an increase of 448 per cent.; and it is estimated that there will be about 4000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1892.

CENSUS FIGURES.

The official returns of the Eleventh Census and those of the Tenth Census for 75 leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons:

In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was $1,232,839,670.

In 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing was $2,900,735,884.

In 1880 the number of employes was 1,301,388.

In 1890 the number of employes was 2,251,134.

In 1880 the wages earned were $501,965,778.

In 1890 the wages earned were $1,221,170,454.

In 1880 the value of the product was $2,711,579,899.

In 1890 the value of the product was $4,860,286,837.

The report of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, shows that during the year 1891, in about six thousand manufacturing establishments in that State embraced within the special inquiry made by him, and representing 67 different industries, there was a net increase over the year 1890 of $31,315,130.68 in the value of the product, and of $6,377,925.09 in the amount of wages paid. The report of the commissioner of labor for the State of Massachusetts shows that 3745 industries in that State paid $129,416,248 in wages during the year 1891, against $126,039,303 in 1890, an increase of $3,335,945, and that there was an increase of $9,932,490 in the amount of capital and of 7346 in the number of persons employed in the same period.

SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

Another indication of the general prosperity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 693,870 in 1860 to 4,258,893 in 1890, an increase of 513 per cent. and the amount of deposits from $149,277,504 in 1860 to $1,524,844,536 in 1890, an increase of 921 per cent. In 1891 the amount of deposits in savings banks was $1,623,079,749. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of these deposits represent the savings of wage-earners. The bank clearances for nine months ending September 30, 1891, amounted to $41,049,390,808. For the same months in 1892 they amounted to $45,189,601,947, an excess for the nine months of $4,140,211,139.

A WORD FOR PROTECTION.

I believe that the protective system, which has now for something more than thirty years continuously prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet.

It is not my purpose to renew here the argument in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed, and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the Treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue.

The contention has not been between schedules, but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it and the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives at the last session were, as I suppose—even in the opinion of their promotors—inadequate, and justified only by the fact that the Senate and House of Representatives were not in accord and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken.

I recommend that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress. It is matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months; for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount, not easily estimated, of business inaction and of diminished reduction will necessarily result. It is possible also that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods in view of the prospect of tariff reductions and the uncertainty as to when they will take effect.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with foreign nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy. [illegible]ed and threatening differences [illegible]nd England relating to [illegible]h England in relation to Bering Sea, and with [illegible]ne Baltimore affair, [illegible]tiated and concluded under section 3 of the tariff law, commercial agreements relating to reciprocal trade with the following countries: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain for Cuba and Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Salvador, the German Empire, Great Britain for certain West Indian Colonies and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary.

The alarmed attention of our European competitors for the South American market has been attracted to this new American policy and to our acquisition and their loss of South American trade.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The controversy as to tolls upon the Welland Canal, which was presented to Congress at the last session by special message, having failed of adjustment, I felt constrained to exercise the authority conferred by the act of July 26, 1892, and to proclaim a suspension of the free use of St. Marys Falls Canal to cargoes in transit to ports in Canada. The Secretary of the Treasury established such tolls as were thought to be equivalent to the exactions unjustly levied upon our commerce in the Canadian canals.

There is no disposition on the part of the people or Government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. That question is wholly with her own people. It is time for us, however, to consider whether, if the present state of things and trend of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire independence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea secured by the construction of an American canal around the Falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the Great Lakes and one of our own seaports.

We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. We should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furnish the earnings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them. The subject of the power of the Treasury to deal with this matter without further legislation has been under consideration, but circumstances have postponed a conclusion. It is probable that a consideration of the propriety of a modification or abrogation of the article of the Treaty of Washington relating to transit of goods in bond is involved in any complete solution of the question.

THE CHILEAN TROUBLE.

Congress at the last session was kept advised of the progress of the serious and for a time threatening differences between the United States and Chile. It gives me now great satisfaction to report that the Chilean Government, in a most friendly and honorable spirit, has tendered and paid as an indemnity to the families of the sailors of the Baltimore who were killed and to those who were injured in the outbreak in the city of Valparaiso the sum of $75,000. This has been accepted, not only as an indemnity for a wrong done, but as a most gratifying evidence that the Government of Chile rightly appreciates the disposition of this Government to act in a spirit of the most absolute fairness and friendliness in our intercouse with that brave people. A further and conclusive evidence of the mutual respect and confidence now existing is furnished by the fact that a convention submitting to arbitration the mutual claims of the citizens of the respective Governments has been agreed upon.

THE ITALIAN AFFAIR.

The friendly act of this Government in expressing to the Government of Italy its reprobation and abhorrence of the lynching of Italian subjects in New Orleans, by the payment of 125,000 francs, or $24,330.90, was accepted by the King of Italy with every manifestation of gracious appreciation, and the incident has been highly promotive of mutual respect and good will.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will attract especial interest in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to the state of the public revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized, before looking into details: First, that the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, $259,074,200, and the annual interest charge $14,684,469; second, that there have been paid out for pensions during this administration up to November 1, 1892, $432,564,178.70, an excess of $114,466,386.09 over the sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889, and third, that under the existing tariff up to December 1 about $93,000,000 of revenue, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the public treasury, as before.

If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the Treasury, or deposited in favored banks without interest while the Government continued to pay to these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests, while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were $425,868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were $415,953,806.56, leaving a balance of $9,914,453.60. There were paid during the year upon the public debt $40,570,467.98. The surplus in the Treasury and the bank redemption fund, passed by the act of July 14, 1890, to the general fund, furnished in large part the cash available and used for the payments made upon the public debt. Compared with the year 1891, our receipts from customs duties fell off $42,063,241.08, while our receipts from internal revenue increased $8,284,823.13, leaving the net loss of revenue from these principal sources $33,784,417.95. The net loss of revenue from all sources was $32,675,972.81.

The revenues, estimated and actual, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are placed by the Secretary at $463,336,350.44 and the expenditures at $461,336,350.44, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $2,000,000. The cash balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year it is estimated will be $20,292,377.03.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, are $449,121,365.38, and the estimated appropriations $457,261,335.33, leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures of $32,860,030.05. This does not include any payment to the sinking fund.

SILVER BOUGHT AND COINED.

During the last fiscal year the Secretary purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 54,355,748 ounces of silver, and issued in payment therefor $54,104,603 in notes. The total purchases since the passage of the act have been 120,479,981 ounces, and the aggregate of notes issued $116,783,590. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest price being $1.02¾ July 1, 1891, and the lowest $0.83 March 21, 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting and that no conclusion has yet been reached, I withhold any recommendation as to legislation upon this subject.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The postal revenues have increased during the last year nearly $5,000,000. The deficit for the year ending June 30, 1892, is $848,341 less than the deficiency of the preceding year. The deficiency of the present fiscal year, it is estimated, will be reduced to $1,552,423, which will not only be extinguished during the next fiscal year, but a surplus of nearly one million dollars should then be shown. In these calculations the payments to be made under the contracts for ocean mail service have not been included.

The number of postoffices has been increased by 2790 during the year; and during the past four years and up to October 29 last the total increase in the number of offices has been nearly nine thousand. The number of free-delivery offices has been nearly doubled in the last four years, and the number of money-order offices more than doubled within that time.

For the three years ending June 30, 1892, the postal revenue amounted to $197,744,359, which was an increase of $52,263,150 over the revenue for the three years ending June 30, 1888, the increase during the last three years being more than three and a half times as great as the increase during the three years ending June 30, 1888.

OUR NAVAL PROGRESS.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present Secretary entered upon his duties only three modern steel vessels were in commission. The vessels since put in commission and to be put in commission during the winter will make a total of 19 during his administration of the Department. During the current year 10 war vessels and 3 navy tugs have been launched, and during the four years 25 vessels will have been launched. Two other large ships and a torpedo boat are under contract and the work upon them well advanced, and the four monitors are awaiting only the arrival of their armor, which has been unexpectedly delayed, or they would have been before this in commission.

Contracts have been let during this administration, under the appropriations for the increase of the Navy, including new vessels and their appurtenances, to the amount of $35,000,000, and there has been expended during the same period for labor at navy yards upon similar work $8,000,000 without the smallest scandal or charge of fraud or partiality.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The development of a naval militia, which has been organized in eight States and brought into cordial and co-operative relations with the Navy, is another important achievement. There are now enlisted in these organizations 1800 men, and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legislation and appropriations as will encourage and develop this movement.

THE SUBJECT OF PENSIONS.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions, to which extended notice is given by the Secretary of the Interior in his report, will attract great attention. Judged by the aggregate amount of work done the last year has been the greatest in the history of the office. I believe that the organization of the office is efficient, and that the work has been done with fidelity. The passage of what is known as the disability bill has, as was foreseen, very largely increased the annual disbursements to the disabled veterans of the civil war. The estimate for this fiscal year was $144,956,000, and that amount was appropriated. A deficiency amounting to $10,508,621 must be provided for at this session. The estimate for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is $165,000,000. The Commissioner of Pensions believes that if the present legislation and methods are maintained and futher additions to the pension laws are not made, the maximum expenditure for pensions will be reached June 30, 1894, and will be at the highest point $188,000,000 per annum.

I adhere to the views expressed in previous messages that the care of the disabled soldiers of the war of the rebellion is a matter of national concern and duty. Perhaps no emotion cools sooner than that of gratitude, but I cannot believe that this process has yet reached a point with our people that would sustain the policy of remitting the care of these disabled veterans to the inadequate agencies, provided by local laws. The parade on the 20th of September last upon the streets of this capital of sixty thousand of the surviving Union veterans of the war of the rebellion was a most touching and thrilling episode, and the rich and gracious welcome extended to them by the District of Columbia and the applause that greeted their progress from tens of thousands of people from all the States did much to revive glorious recollections of the grand review, when these men and many thousand others now in their graves were welcomed with grateful joy as victors in a struggle in which the national unity, honor and wealth were all at issue.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT WORK.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture contains not only a most interesting statement of the progressive and valuable work done under the administration of Secretary Rusk, but many suggestions for the enlarged usefulness of this important Department. In the successful effort to break down the restrictions to the free introduction of our meat products in the countries of Europe, the Secretary has been untiring from the first, stimulating and aiding all other Government officers, at home and abroad, whose official duties enabled them to participate in the work.

The total trade in hog products with Europe in May, 1892, amounted to 82,000,000 pounds, against 46,900,000 in the same month of 1891; in June, 1892, the exports aggregated 85,700,000 pounds, against 46,500,000 pounds in the same month of the previous year; in July there was an increase of 41 per cent. and in August of 55 per cent. over the corresponding months of 1891. Over 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law was put into operation, and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July and August, 1892, with the same months of 1891, show an increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork product of 62 per cent., and an increase in value of 66½ per cent.

The exports of dressed beef increased from 137,900,000 pounds in 1889 to 220,500,000 pounds in 1892, or about 60 per cent. During the past year there have been exported 394,697 head of live cattle as against 205,786 exported in 1889. This increased exportation has been largely promoted by the inspection authorized by law and the faithful efforts of the Secretary and his efficient subordinates to make that inspection thorough and to carefully exclude from all cargoes diseased or suspected cattle.

Agricultural products constituted 78.1 per cent. of our unprecedented exports for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1892, the total exports being $1,030,278,030, and the value of the agricultural products $793,717,676, which exceeds by more than $150,000,000 the shipment of agricultural products in any previous year.

An interesting and a promising work for the benefit of the American farmer has been begun through agents of the Agricultural Department in Europe, and consists in efforts to introduce the various products of Indian corn as articles of human food. The high price of rye offered a favorable opportunity for the experiment in Germany of combining corn meal with rye to produce a cheaper bread. A fair degree of success has been attained, and some mills for grinding corn for food have been introduced. The Secretary is of the opinion that this new use of the products of corn has already stimulated exportations, and that if diligently persecuted large and important markets can presently be opened for this great American product.

It may, I think, be said without challenge that in no corresponding period has so much been done as during the last four years for the benefit of American agriculture.

NEED OF NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with cholera. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the Constitution they are plainly within the exclusive Federal jurisdiction when and so far as Congress shall legislate. In my opinion the whole subject should be taken into National control and adequate power given to the Executive to protect our people against plague invasions. On the 1st of September last I approved regulations establishing a twenty-day quarantine for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign ports. This order will be continued in force. Some loss and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a due care for the homes of the people justifies in such cases the utmost precaution. There is danger that with the coming of spring cholera will again appear, and a liberal appropriation should be made at this session to enable our quarantine and port officers to exclude the deadly plague.

We are peculiarly subject in our great ports to the spread of infectious diseases by reason of the fact that unrestricted emigration brings to us out of European cities, in the overcrowded steerages of great steamships, a large number of persons whose surroundings make them the easy victims of the plague. This consideration, as well as those affecting the political, moral, and industrial interests of our country, lead me to renew the suggestion that admission to our country and to the high privileges of its citizenship should be more restricted and more careful. We have, I think, a right and owe a duty to our own people, and especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the evil disturber, the pauper, and the contract laborer, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming by further limitations.

PROTECTION FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

In renewing the recommendation which I have made in three preceding annual messages that Congress should legislate for the protection of railroad employes against the dangers incident to the old and inadequate methods of braking and coupling which are still in use upon freight trains, I do so with the hope that this Congress may take action upon the subject. Statistics furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission show that during the year ending June 30, 1891, there were 47 different styles of car couplers reported to be in use, and that during the same period there were 2660 employes killed and 26,140 injured. Nearly 16 per cent. of the deaths occurred in the coupling and uncoupling of cars, and over 36 per cent. of the injuries had the same origin.

ELECTIONS AND APPORTIONMENTS.

I have, in each of the three annual messages which it has been my duty to submit to Congress, called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the National Government. In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious attention to the evils of unfair apportionments for Congress. I cannot close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a non-partisan inquiry, by means of a commission, into evils the existence of which is known to all, and that out of this might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage should be eliminated and only the higher thought appear of maintaining the freedom and purity of the ballot and the equality of the elector, without the guaranty of which the Government could never have been formed and without the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity.

It is time that mutual charges of unfairness and fraud between the great parties should cease, and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for pure and honest elections should be brought to the test of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from everthing that tends to impair the public confidence in the announced result. The necessity for an inquiry, and for legislation by Congress, upon this subject is emphasized by the fact that the tendency of the legislation in some States in recent years has in some important particulars been away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionments. Is it not time that we should come together upon the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot and give to every such ballot an equal value in choosing our public officers and in directing the policy of the Government?

AGAINST LYNCH LAW.

Lawlessness is not less such, but more, where it usurps the functions of the peace officer and of the courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has sometimes been urged by mobs for a failure to pursue the appointed methods for the punishment of crime, that the accused have an undue influence over courts and juries. Such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur, and so far as they can be made the subject of Federal jurisdiction the strongest repressive legislation is demanded. A public sentiment that will sustain the officers of the law in resisting mobs and in protecting accused persons in their custody should be promoted by every possible means. The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of this duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this, that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

LAST WORDS.

This exhibit of the work of the Executive Departments is submitted to Congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why the national influence, power, and prosperity should not observe the same rate of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, December 6, 1892

Fruit for Food.

Fruit culture should be quite as closely associated with family use as with market. I have eaten apples all my life, but never learned how to make the best use of them till last winter; it is worth living half a century to find out the real value of the fruit. Now we eat apples half an hour before our meals instead of afterward. We eat all we want before breakfast and before dinner. The result has been so decidedly in favor of the fruit diet that we have very largely dropped meat. The action of the acid is then admirable in aiding digestion, while if eaten after meals the apple is likely to prove a burden. We follow the same line in using grapes, pears, cherries and berries.

If disturbed by a headache or dyspepsia in summer, I climb a cherry tree and eat all I can reach and relish. In order to have cherries all summer I cover a dozen trees with mosquito netting to keep off the birds. Currants and gooseberries I find very wholesome eaten raw from the bushes before going to the dining table. Nature has prepared a large amount of food already cooked, exactly fitted for all demands of the human system. Our kitchen cooking never equals nature's. I am by no means a vegetarian or a fruitarian, but I am convinced that we have not yet measured the value of fruit as a diet with milk, eggs and vegetables. Some one being told that such fruit would not give a workman muscular strength, pointed to to his adviser's oxen, saying, "Yet these oxen eat no meat."—American Gardening.

An English dairy paper thinks that if more dairy farmers would make it a rule to veal the poorest calves and raise only the best they would find the profits arising from their cattle increasing.

Mrs. Sarah Muir
Of Minneapolis.

"I was for a long time a sufferer from **Female Weakness** and tried many remedies and physicians, to no good purpose. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla made so great a difference in my condition that I took three bottles more and found myself perfectly well. I have also given **Hood's Sarsaparilla** to the children, and find that it keeps them in good health." MRS. SARAH MUIR, 308 Sixteenth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills.

N Y N U—50

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT
THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE

Dissolves Gravel,
Gall stone, brick dust in urine, pains in urethra, straining after urination, pain in back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

Bright's Disease,
Tube casts in urine, scanty urine. *Swamp-Root* cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

Liver Complaint,
Torpid or enlarged liver, foul breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

Catarrh of the Bladder,
Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling, frequent calls, pass blood, mucus or pus.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund you the price paid.
At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Scott's Emulsion
of cod-liver oil presents a perfect food—palatable, easy of assimilation, and an appetizer; these are everything to those who are losing flesh and strength. The combination of pure cod-liver oil, the greatest of all fat producing foods, with Hypophosphites, provides a remarkable agent for *Quick Flesh Building* in all ailments that are associated with loss of flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.

OUR NEW NAVY.

Secretary B. F. Tracy Files His Last Annual Report.

Forty-two Ships Built or About to be Built.

Secretary of the Navy B. F. Tracy has sent his annual report to the President. The most interesting portion refers to the growth of the navy.

On the 4th of March, 1889, the fleet of the United States Navy, apart from a few old ships long since obsolete and fast going to decay, consisted of three modern steel vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 7863 tons, and mounting thirteen six-inch and four eight-inch guns.

They were: Dolphin, 1485 tons; Atlanta 3189; Boston, 3189.

During Mr. Harrison's administration the following vessels will have been added to the navy: Chicago, 4500 tons; Yorktown, 1700; Petrel, 890; Charleston, 4040; Baltimore, 4600; Cushing, 116; Vesuvius, 930; Philadelphia, 4324; San Francisco, 4083; Newark, 4083; Concord, 1700; Bennington, 1700; Miantonomoh, 3990; Bancroft, 838; Machias, 1050; Monterey, 4138; New York, 8150; Detroit, 2000; Montgomery, 2000.

This makes a total of nineteen vessels of the new navy put in commission during this administration, of an aggregate tonnage of 54,832 tons, mounting altogether two twelve-inch, six ten-inch and eighty-two six-inch, guns, all of which, with the exception of five of the earliest, have been manufactured in this country. Three new steel tugs have also been constructed and put in service during this period.

There are also under construction the following vessels, on which rapid progress is being made: Oregon, 10,200 tons; Indiana, 10,200; Massachusetts, 10,200; Columbia, 7350; Minneapolis, 7350; Maine, 6648; Texas, 6300; Puritan, 6060; Olympia, 5500; Amphitrite, 3990; Monadnock, 3990; Terror, 3990; Cincinnati, 3183; Raleigh, 3183; Ram, 2183; Marblehead, 2000; Castine, 1050; Torpedo Boat No. 2, 120; making eighteen vessels in progress of construction and certain to be completed, should their armor be delivered within the next year, of an aggregate tonnage of 93,497 tons, and mounting altogether twelve thirteen-inch, six twelve-inch, sixteen ten-inch, thirty eight-inch, thirty-two six-inch, thirty-eight five-inch and thirty-four four-inch guns.

During this period twenty-five vessels will have been launched, thirteen of them, including the three tugs, during the current year, and of all the new ships the construction of which has been begun during the present administration only two will remain on the stocks on the 4th of March next.

Our new navy, including all vessels built or authorized, now consists of the following vessels: One seagoing battle ship (first-class), Iowa. Three coast-line battle ships (first-class): Massachusetts, Indiana, Oregon. Two battle ships (second-class): Maine, Texas. Six double-turretted harbor defence vessels: Puritan, Monterey, Miantonomoh, Monadnock, Terror, Amphitrite. Two armored cruisers: New York, Brooklyn. One ram. Two protected cruisers of extreme speed: Columbia, Minneapolis.

Fourteen cruisers: Olympia, Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Newark, Charleston, Boston, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Detroit, Montgomery, Marblehead. One dispatch vessel, Dolphin.

Six gunboats: Yorktown, Concord, Bennington, Machias, Castine, Petrel. One dynamite vessel, Vesuvius. One practice vessel, Bancroft. Two torpedo boats: Cushing, No. 2. Making a total of forty-two vessels.

The report also contains interesting statistics regarding the experiments made with smokeless powder, rapid firing guns, armor and armor piercing shells.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, for the Navy and the Marine Corps, including those for public works and for increase of the navy, amount to $24,471,498.21, being $2,713,141.59 less than those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

The estimates for the running expenses of the Navy and the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amount to $14,767,841.21, being $135,943.59 less than the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

The estimates for the increase of the navy amount to $9,703,657 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and are $2,577,198 less than those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

MR. FOSTER'S REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury on the State of National Finances.

Secretary Foster, of the Treasury Department, in his annual report as to the financial operation of the Government estimates the revenues for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1893, as follows:

From customs, $198,000,000; from internal revenue, $165,000,000; from miscellaneous sources, $20,000,000; from postal service, $80,336,350.44. Total estimated revenues, $463,336,350.44.

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows: For the civil establishment, $108,000,000; for the military establishment, $49,000,000; for the naval establishment, $31,000,000; for the Indian service, $9,000,000; for pensions, $158,000,000; for interest on the public debt, $26,000,000; for postal service, $80,336,350.44; total estimated expenditures, $461,336,350.44, leaving an estimated surplus for the year of $2,000,000.

Following is submitted as the probable condition of the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1893: Cash in the Treasury July 1, 1892, including gold reserves, $126,692,377.03; surplus for year, as above, $2,000,000; deposits during the year for redemption of National bank notes, $2,500,000. Total amount available, $131,192,377.03. Less redemption of National bank notes during the year, $9,500,000. Redemption of bonds, interest notes, and fractional currency during the year, $700,000. Total, $10,200,000. Cash balance available June 30, 1893, $120,992,377.03.

It is estimated that the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1894 will be on the basis named below: From customs, $210,000,000; from internal revenue, $175,000,000; from miscellaneous sources, $20,000,000; from postal service, $85,121,365.38 Total estimated revenues, $490,121,365.38.

BOOMERS are already assembling on the southern border of Kansas in anticipation of the opening to settlement of 6,000,000 acres of land in the Cherokee strip, though the date for the opening is not fixed. Congressional action is first necessary in the matter.

CHARLIE AND ETHEL JACKSON, seven and four years old, respectively, of Noblesville, Ind., have died from drinking the milk of a cow which had been bitten by a mad cow.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

CHRISTMAS AFTERMATH.

The dearest things of all, dears,
About the Christmas time,
So full of mirth and music—
Of story, song and rhyme—
Is that to little children
It brings enough of cheer
In homes that else were dreary
To last them all the year.

You hang a dainty stocking
Within the hearth-fire's glow,
That sent a trail of splendor
Across the drifted snow.
But in the crowded city
Are many children sweet
Who scarce have shoes and stockings
For chilly little feet.

Does Santa Claus forget them?
The brave old Saint—not he!
He heaps their pretty presents
On the pretty Christmas tree,
And after Christmas hours,
In many an attic dim,
Are glad and grateful children
Who send their love to him.

—[Margaret L. Sangster.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

Sturdy Jack and little Ned listened eagerly, as mamma read them a story of the sweet, quaint custom of children in other lands—how they go from house to house on Christmas eve, and sing their Christmas carols of "Peace on earth, goodwill to men."

"Wouldn't that be just splendid?" breathed Jack, after mamma had tucked them into bed.

"Splendid!" echoed Ned.

The house grew still as they talked it all over, and the lights went on one by one.

Pretty soon they crawled out of the warm bed.

"Let's only put on our stockings; then we can get into bed quicker," chattered Ned.

Then they opened the door, and stood shivering a minute upon the mat in the hall.

"Don't make a mite of noise!" commanded Jack.

So, hand in hand, they went softly down the hall to mamma's door.

"I—I—guess we won't go out under the window," whispered Jack. "'Cause, 'cause we ain't dressed, you know, Ned, and it's awful cold out there. I guess this will be just as well. Sing now, Ned. Sing 'I want to be angel.'"

How quickly mamma's door opened, as their young voices rang out in the dark, silent hall!

"You blessed children!" she cried, as she drew them into the warm room. "You naughty boys! What does this mean?"

"Christmas carols!" said Jack, winking hard to keep back the tears—for he was a big boy, you know; he was eight years old!

"Christmas carols!" echoed Ned, who always echoed what Jack said; but he was only six years old, and so he did cry.

"You will be angels sooner than we want you to be, if you run around this way," laughed mamma, with tears in her own eyes. "Don't you know that you'll both have the croup?"

"Yes'm," said Jack, meekly.

"Yes'm," echoed Ned.

"Then run back to bed this minute," said mamma. "Tomorrow you shall put on your coats and mittens, and sing carols under the window as long as you like."

And Jack and Ned, standing knee-deep in the snow under mamma's window, with the warm sun bright around them, were sure that it was the nicest way, especially when mamma gently raised the sash, and showered peanuts and candy into their caps —[Youth's Companion.

Giant Bees of India.

Before long an attempt will be made to introduce into the United States the giant bees of India, which build combs in the forest as big as house doors. Their honey is gathered by professional bee hunters. The drones are no bigger than ordinary bees, and for that reason it is more likely that they would breed with the races now domesticated here. These bees of India have longer tongues than other bees, and thus they would be able to get from many kinds of flowers much honey that now goes to waste. Alarming stories are told of the extraordinary ferocity of this species, swarms being said to have attacked native villages with fatal results, but expert bee keepers would have no difficulty in handling them.—[Boston Transcript.

Tripe.

We have been challenged to pronounce an opinion on the dietetic virtues of tripe, an article of food which is largely consumed in certain parts of the country, especially during the winter months. Tripe consists of the soft muscular walls and mucous membrane of the stomach of ruminant animals, with a small proportion of delicate omental fat adhering, from which, however, all fibrous portions of the serous covering, or peritoneum, have been removed. From frequent experiments it has been proved that tripe stands high in the list of albuminous substances that are quickly acted on by the gastric juice and reduced to a state of solution, and has, therefore, acquired a reputation for digestibility. But plain boiled tripe in itself is a very insipid article of food, and in order to make it palatable the art of the cook has to be invoked, which, while making it more "savory," causes it often, when so served, to be an offense to the stomach. The usual mode of serving tripe in this country is to boil it with milk and onions, and there can be little doubt that such a combination is not particularly digestible. Tripe is also sometimes fried in batter, but unless very carefully cooked it is apt to become leathery. If only plainly boiled in water it requires a considerable amount of condiments in the shape of salt, pepper and mustard to make it acceptable to the palate. Therefore, tripe as usually cooked, though an excellent dish for strong stomachs, is, owing to the ingredients added to it, not always so suitable for persons of weak digestion as has been supposed.—London Lancet.

A Dog as Postmaster's Assistant.

A little postoffice near Witmer's, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, enjoys the unique distinction of being the only office in the country wherein a dog officiates as assistant postmaster. Postman Mussleman's canine assistant is a little St. Charles spaniel called Beauty, upon whom has devolved for five years the task of bringing from Witmer's station, a half-mile distant, the bundle of morning papers from Philadelphia. Two bundles, a large one and a small one, are thrown off at the station. Regularly every morning Beauty trots over the fields to the station and patiently awaits the arrival of the train. When the two bundles are thrown off Beauty seizes the smaller one in her mouth and trots directly home. She never makes a mistake, always taking the smaller bundle; neither does she loiter along by the roadside, but covers the distance between Witmer's and the cross-roads postoffice at a speed that would do credit to Nancy Hanks herself. Beauty has been assistant postmaster almost ince her birth, and could hardly be eplaced.—Philadelphia Record.

An Old Lady's Way.

A happy and vigorous old lady in New Hampshire give these rules for the secret of success of eighty years' living on this planet, which brings so much care and worry to many of her sisters: "I never allow myself to fret over things I cannot help. I take a nap, and sometimes two, every day of my life. I never take my washing, ironing, or baking to bed with me, and I try to oil all the various wheels of a busy life with an implicit belief that there are a brain and a heart to this great universe, and that I can trust them both."—Chicago Tribune.

It is estimated that twenty-five per cent. of the sheep of the United Statee are mutton sheep, producing coarse wool, and seventy-five per cent. ars merino sheep, producing fine wool.

"How I Wrote Ben Hur,"

told by Gen. Lew Wallace, is one scrap from the voluminous and superb programme of eminent writers and interesting articles which *The Youth's Companion* announces. It retains its place in 550,000 families by the versatility and the instructiveness of its general articles, the high character of all its stories, the brightness of its illustrations. Then it comes every week, and one gets a great deal for $1.75 a year. The price sent at once will entitle you to the paper to January, 1894. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

"Remember that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c., 50c. and $1."

A SORE THROAT OR COUGH, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give instant relief.

Nantahala.—$100 per share. Every 2 shares secures a town lot. Fortunes in the South. Send 6c. for prospectus. A. J. McBride, Atlanta, Ga.

IS YOUR blood poor? Take Beecham's Pills. Is your liver out of order? Use Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

SSSSSSSSS
S Swift's Specific S
S A Tested Remedy S
S For All S
S Blood and Skin S
S Diseases S
S A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer. S
S As a tonic for delicate Women and Children it has no equal. S
S Being purely vegetable, is harmless in its effects. S
S A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed FREE on application. S
S *Druggists Sell It.* S
S SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., S
S Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. S
SSSSSSSSS

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY or commission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Agents making $50 per week. MONROE ERASER MFG. CO., X 850, La Crosse, Wis.

A Y N U—50

WORN NIGHT AND DAY

COMFORT. Perfect { ADJUSTMENT, COMFORT, CURE. (PATENTED.)

Holds the worst rupture with ease under all circumstances. New Pat. Improvement Illustrated Cat. and rules for self-measurement securely sealed. G. V. House Mfg. Company, 744 Broadway, New York City.

GOITRE or Thick Neck Cure. By Mail, $1. J. N. KLEIN, Belleville, N. J.

"HITS."

OLD, CHRONIC
PAINS
SUCCUMB TO
ST. JACOBS OIL
IT
HITS
THE SPOT
AND CURES.

"August Flower"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John Gilbert, has been sick for a long time. All thought him past recovery. He was horribly emaciated from the inaction of his liver and kidneys. It is difficult to describe his appearance and the miserable state of his health at that time. Help from any source seemed impossible. He tried your August Flower and the effect upon him was magical. It restored him to perfect health to the great astonishment of his family and friends." John Quibell, Holt, Ont.

THE KIND THAT CURES

JOHN KIRKEY, 2ND,
Massena, N. Y.

Dyspepsia for 20 Years!
TRIED EVERYTHING,
Yet 2 bottles wrought
A CURE.
NO FICTION, BUT TRUTH.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.,

GENTS:—I have been a **great sufferer** for over **20 years** with **DYSPEPSIA**. Have tried everything I could hear of. Have also tried Physicians' prescriptions, but could obtain only temporary relief. I have been **UNABLE TO SLEEP WELL** for years owing to the disordered condition of my digestive organs. I bought a bottle of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

and it **HELPED ME SO MUCH** that I bought the second. Before that was taken, my **DYSPEPSIA WAS CURED**, and **I COULD SLEEP WELL ALL NIGHT. I FEEL LIKE A NEW MAN.** Yours Resp'y,
Massena, N. Y. JOHN KIRKEY, 2nd.

To whom it may concern:—We are well acquainted with Mr. Kirkey, and **know** that he **would not make any statement that was untrue.** STEARNS & SNAITH,
Massena, N. Y. Druggists.

DANA'S LIVER AND KIDNEY PILLS are worth their weight in Gold. They are **D. D. D.'s.**—DANA'S DISEASE DESTROYERS. Try a bottle at our risk.
Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived
with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

25 DOSES 25c THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25c 50c & $1.00
SHILOH'S CURE.
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED From 15 to 25 lbs a month. Harmless treatment (by practicing physician). No starving. Thousands cured. Send 6c in stamps.
Main Office: Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theater, Chicago.
Eastern Offices: Dr. I. E. BOOTH, 41 W. 24th St., New York
Dr. H. PLYMPTON, 291 Halsey St., Brooklyn

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating, Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 329 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY
SAPOLIO
'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Mount Union.

Mrs. J. L. Benscoter is visiting among friends in Hopewell.

Mrs. Sarah Lukens is sojourning among friends in the live little mountain city of Phillipsburg.

Miss Fannie Schmittle is visiting friends in Shade Gap.

Miss Alvah McMath, of Blair's Mills, visited in town last week.

James Barnes is seeking the grade for a brick walk in front of his residence on Shirley street.

Mrs. Emma Smith, of Harrisburg, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Galbraith, and friends in town.

The recent wet weather has interfered considerably with the work on W. G. Ewing's new brick house on Halley street.

Rev. C. L. Benscoter is holding a protracted meeting at the Furnace. We have not yet learned of the success of his labors.

Mrs. Jennie Hyle, of Altoona, is lying very ill at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Boughman, at the east end of town.

Harry Beers, who is teaching the young idea of Henderson township how to shoot, at Union Church, spent Saturday and Sunday with parents and friends.

Remic Ripple, who has occupied a responsible position with A. G. Ewing & Son for the past few years, has resigned and gone into hauling, having purchased a fine team of mules last week.

From a letter received a few days ago by friends in town, we learn that George Schmittle, of the American House, who is in Philadelphia at the Medico-Chirurgical hospital, is improving rapidly.

J. Calvin Postlethwaite and daughter, of Jewell City, Kansas, are visiting among friends and former neighbors in this vicinity. The Captain has been very prosperous and is exceedingly popular.

J. Fred Stratford shipped his household effects to Altoona on Monday, where he will reside in the future, having opened up a marble yard at that place. We are sorry to lose Mr. Stratford and family from our midst.

Earl Stratford and G. C. Hain attended a spelling bee in the country on Wednesday evening last and coming home the horses became unmanageable, near Otelia, dashing over the bank of the road, which is within a few feet of the river, overturning the conveyance, breaking it badly and throwing the occupants out. Fortunately they escaped with a few bruised fingers.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Welch, of this place, attended the funeral of Mrs. Welch's father, M. H. Kyper, on Sunday last, from his late home in Germany valley. Mr. Kyper, who was well advanced in years, was stricken with paralysis on Tuesday, the 6th inst., from which he failed to rally, lingering until Thursday, when death came to his relief. The deceased was well known to many of our town's people and had taught school in Shirley township for many years.

Trough Creek.

The condition of Mr. Chilcott is about the same.

A king came to the valley last week and informed us that a cold wave was on the way. It got here.

I am glad to learn that Mrs. George C. Pheasant has so far recovered as to be able to come to the valley.

Correspondents cannot report what they don't know. Give us the news, friends, and we will gladly forward it.

Those who failed to read Rev. Talmage's sermon of last week missed a good thing, as did those who failed to hear Rev. Shumaker's sermon at Pine Grove last Sunday night.

It is sometimes important to have officers that do their duty. Our supervisor did a part of his duty by removing some of the apple limbs or trees that had been planted so close the road that the limbs reached across the road.

The result of the election doesn't seem to have thrown any damper on business in this section, but rather the opposite. 3,000 cords of chestnut wood to be cut in the head of the valley, 150 or more rods of public road to be made, the steam saw mill that is capable of cutting 8,000 feet per day, is to be kept running and several thousand railroad ties are to be made and hauled to the railroad, all of which will give an unusual amount of labor for this section.

Following is the report of Sheridan school for the month ending Dec. 7, taught by Miss Allie Greenland:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	17	16	33
Average "	12	12	24
Per cent. of	93	76	85

Pupils who attended every day during the month: Zunnie Smith, Elsie Roland, Mary Hazzard, Julia Hazzard, Frank Bowman, Esten Roland, Ellsworth Hazzard, Chalmers Wright, Warren Gosnell, Harry Gosnell, Rash Swope.

I am informed that our supervisors are about to let the remaining sections of the road leading from the upper end of the valley to Huntingdon. This is a good move, which should have been made sooner. It would be well for them to require security this time, that the road be made according to contract and that it be finished in as short time as possible. I have been informed that Mr. Corbin expects to have his part of the road completed by midwinter. Even those who opposed the road now say let it be completed as soon as possible.

Last Saturday was an unusually brisk and interesting day in the upper end of the valley. 10 teams loaded with railroad ties crossed the mountain. The aggregate would reach near 200 ties. The Denny & Trimble saw mill was being moved to the Crotsley farm. Mr. Iddings, with 10 horses, hauled the Hetrick mill boiler to the top of the mountain. It goes to the farm of W. H. Benson in Tod township. Several teams went to market at different places. We failed to learn the number of teams that were engaged in hauling chestnut wood out of the extreme upper end to the schute above Mr. Anderson's. But, as seeing is believing and knowing, we know the wood came down.

To Western Maryland and Return.

John M. Stever, of Cass township, recently spent ten days on a hunting expedition in which he was accompanied by Rev. Lipscomb, formerly pastor of the U. B. church in Trough Creek but now a resident of Maryland. Mr. Stever tells his experience as follows:

On the morning of October 31st I turned my face toward the "Sunny South," and at 6 P. M., I found myself at Schell station on the W. Va. Central Railroad. There I met W. M. Harvey and P. T. Lipscomb for a hunt on the grounds made famous by Meeshac Browning the great hunter of western Maryland.

If anybody should inquire what my object in visiting said country I would say that dame nature bestowed upon me lavishly that innate curiosity and fondness for things strange and new of which every one is more or less possessed and also, I have a great liking to tread upon unfrequented ground and mingle among scenes at once novel and romantic. Love of adventure then was the great prompter that caused me to spend a few days in a strange land.

On the morning of the first of November loaded down with ammunition, guns and accompanied by two dogs we started up Lost Land Run and soon founn ourselves on top of Backbone mountain which is a spur of the main chain of the Alleghenies running through western Maryland. After crossing Backbone mountain we came to the waters of Crabtree and that night we camped on the premises of Samuel Jones, the tallest man in Garrett county, Maryland, height, 6 feet and 11 inches. Next morning we struck out for Meadow mountain at 2 P. M. Then we hunted along the north side of Meadow mountain until we struck the head waters of Cassamin river, hunted down said river for a few miles and camped under the starry skies. On the morning of November 3d we were furnished with a guide and hunted down Cassamin river for some distance meeting with reasonable success and then returned to Meadow mountain again and after hunting for some time we camped for the night and next morning started homeward, traveling toward Schell, meeting with grand success on our journey to Schell station.

November 9th, late in the evening, finds me at home with my family, happy again to mingle amid scenes and associations from which I had been separated.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Dec. 10.

Population, 423.

Last consecutive number, 1057.

The hospital with this issue is unoccupied.

No. 685 was granted parole papers on Monday.

Brick-laying was resumed on the new cell house yesterday.

Fifty visitors were shown over the Refromatory this week.

Westmoreland county sent us four new inmates on Tuesday.

Two new men were received from Philadelphia last Saturday.

The doors in the new officers' quarters have all been numbered and lettered.

The painters this week were engaged in repainting the walls of the bakery.

The carpenters have been supplying the new building with cornices and feathers.

The Reformatory received for use this week 16 head of cattle, 3 hogs, and 8 lambs.

Mr. Harris occupied part of his time this week in making a new wardrobe for the chapel.

General Superintendent Patton has returned from attending the National Prison Congress.

Cons. Nos. 552 and 769 were returned to the Reformatory for violation of parole on Saturday.

The head boards in the cemetery have been neatly lettered by the painters during the week.

One radiator has been placed in position by the machinists in the printing office since our last issue.

In the first eight days of the month, 206,952 pounds of coal were consumed by the institution boilers.

The carpenters constructed a new cupboard for the use of Deputy Superintendent Smith since our last issue.

The brick work on the new building has been completed. The tinners are now employed in putting the roofing on.

The clerks in the main office have been at work for some time on the biennial report of the Board of Managers to the Legislature.

Dampness of the electric wire, caused by the plasterers, deprived the inmates of light one night this week.

Assistant Machinist Gerlock has just completed a new set of pipe centers. This will enable the machinists to cut and thread large sized pipes.

The total supply of shirts received by the shirt factory this week was 166 dozen. The consignment of goods sent out was 118 doz. shirts and 74 doz. boys' waists, making a total of 192 doz.

Four citizen plasterers have been engaged this week in putting a new coat of adamant on the walls of the cells in ward B. Inmate laborers are assisting the men, and at present have the second and third tiers finished. Work has been begun on the first tier. The ward in appearance is nearly a perfect representation of one of the flouring mills of yore.

Ode to the Comet.

If a planet meets a comet
Coming through the sky,
If a planet swipes a comet
How the sparks will fly!
Every sky sharp sees a comet
With his eagle eye,
And writes about it by the column—
Coming through the sky.

If a planet meets a comet
Coming through the sky,
Then, no doubt, that comet will be
Landed high and dry.
But, if we don't collide this winter,
None of us need cry.
There are lots of winters coming, and
We'll meteor by and by.

—*Buffalo Express.*

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties cutting or destroying timber on our land in Union township. Persons hunting or gathering chestnuts are expected to report any person or persons they meet with hatchets or axes. A failure to do so will change this notice to one forbidding trespassing on the land. REX & DULL.
Aug.31-tf.

FREE EXCURSIONS to the WORLD'S FAIR.
FOR ALL AGENTS WHO SELL
COLUMBUS AND COLUMBIA, THE MAN AND THE NATION.

By Hon. James G. Blaine, Sec. of State, J. W. Buel, the celebrated author, John Clarke Ridpath, the famous historian, and Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Secretary and Solicitor-General of the World's Fair Association. The great Quadri-Centennial History of our country, 4 complete books in one immense volume, a quartette of world-famous authors, nearly 900 quarto pages, 400 splendid Historical Illustrations and Colored Paintings, constituting a grand pictorial panorama of our country's history. Also a complete pictorial description of the great World's Fair at Chicago, with maps, charts, &c. THE GRANDEST BOOK OF THE GREATEST CENTURY. Not the creation of one author, but the combined genius of four master minds. A complete, faithful and thrilling record of our country's history from the earliest discoveries to the present time. SELLING BY THE THOUSANDS. Everybody buys. Low price, immense sales. Now is your time to make money in the boo business. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Write for terms to agents and full particulars about free excursions to the World's Fair.
HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

MERRY
CHRISTMAS
WILL SOON BE HERE,

And where to get the best assortment for the least money will soon puzzle many an anxious mind, but that has been all settled at
LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,
OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Never before did we have such an assortment of goods suitable for the holiday trade as now, and to try to enumerate would be impossible, so we simply invite you to our store. Come, and come early and make your selection before the stock is broken.

The fact is thoroughly established that my prices are always the lowest.

Courteous treatment to all.

We would add that our stock of winter goods awaits yeur inspection. Gum Boots and Shoes are still going in a rush. The PRICE is doing it.

P. S.—Your name and address on a postal card sent to Lynn's Novelty Store, Huntingdon, Pa., will insure you a copy of the "Holiday Messenger" FREE.

Lynn's Novelty Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 6, I will keep at my Restaurant the

Best Shell and Tub Oysters

to be had in the Baltimore markes.

Open until 12 o'clock Every Night. When in Huntingdon try our 25-cent Stews.

G. W. FISHER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING, A. W. SWOPE,
GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WALLS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

100 FREE WATCHES!
Given by the oldest Newspaper In New York City.

In addition to the numerous new and original premiums offered to subscribers, we propose to present them with 100 Watches, all of which are guaranteed by T. Lynch, 14th St. and Union Square, New York City, who furnishes them to us.

THE ADVERTISER is the oldest newspaper in New York City. Its Weekly edition is published in two sections and comes out every Tuesday and Friday—104 times during the year; has six to eight pages every issue, is well printed, has plenty of pictures, short stories, telegraphic news, financial and market reports, a woman's page and the ablest editorials published by any New York paper. It is a model home paper, with elevating and entertaining reading matter, devoid of sensations and objectionable advertisements. All for $1.00 a year.

Specimen copies and premium lists with full particulars of the attractive inducements for agents, sent free on application.

THE ADVERTISER,
27 Park Row, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Christiana Dell, Deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Christiana Dell, late of Cass township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC DELL, Adm'r.
Nov. 9, 1892.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Rebecca Hughes, late of Mapleton Depot, Pa., deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOPE,
Sept 29-'92. Executor.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Dec. 14, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—December court is in session.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. W. H. Morgan's condition has been very serious during the past week.

—John W. Foster, of Tyrone, circulated among friends in this county on Monday.

—W. A. Potts and son Fred, of Altoona, spent Sunday among friends in this place.

—Mifflintown people complain that their new water company is exhorbitant in its rates.

—O. H. Long, who is employed at Waterstreet, spent Sunday with his family in this place.

—Don't suffer with indigestion, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The croquet party given at the Juniata House on Friday evening last was an enjoyable affair.

—Joseph J. Gillam, of Petersburg, spent a few hours among Mapleton friends last Thursday.

—FOUND—a new kid glove on Sunday morning last. Owner can have the same by calling at this office.

—Mrs. Belle Brown and son, of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, are guests of George Godard's family.

—Bruce Yocum is again confined to the house with rheumatism and dropsical symptoms are apparent.

—FOR SALE.—Hemlock lumber, 2x3, 2x5, 6x8, and inch boards, in large or small quantities. H. H. SWOPE.

—A new schedule will go into effect on the Pennsylvania railroad on Sunday next. Some important changes will be made.

—W. W. Woods, of Williamsburg, spent a few hours last Thursday among friends and former neighbors in Mapleton, who gave him a cordial welcome.

—Mrs. Nancy Kauffman accompanied her daughter, Mrs. John D. Long of Altoona, on a trip last week to Harrisburg and other points in the eastern part of the state.

—By the breaking of an axle on a line train at the cut west of Newton Hamilton last Saturday afternoon, six cars were wrecked and traffic was suspended for a few hours.

—The reason why Arnica & Oil Liniment is so popular with the ladies is because it not only is very healing and soothing but its odor is not at all offensive. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The annual session of the state grange Patrons of Husbandry is being held in the house of representatives at Harrisburg. A number of Huntingdon county delegates are in attendance.

—We are glad to note that John C. Garrett has had his pension restored, being granted $8 per month for fifteen months. This period expires January 15th, after which he will receive $12 per month.

—J. Frank Wright and wife, of Smith valley, left yesterday for a four weeks' visit to friends in Hunterdon county, N. J. They are hard working people and the ITEM hopes they are enjoying their vacation as they deserve.

—FOR SALE.—Two lots of ground each 50x150 feet, and dwelling house, adjoining the borough of Mapleton. Will be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars call on or address Mrs. Mary J. Hooper, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—The family of John A. Cree, formerly of Mapleton, have been sorely afflicted for the past three months. All the members of the family except two daughters have been down with the disease. We are glad to know that all are convalescing.

—Charlie Graham, day operator at this place, and F. M. Spanogle, late of Norfolk, Va., have rigged up a short telegraph line from the hotel office to a room up stairs. Besides being a benefit to them in a professional way they are having lots of fun out of it.

—W. H. Rex is receiving subscriptions for the *Christian Herald*. Terms $1.00 per year. The names will be forwarded December 24th and those wishing the paper must see him on or before that date if they wish to secure the advantage of the club rate.

—Capt. Jno. S. Barr, Robert Brown, Asst. Supervisor Stone, of Huntingdon, and G. M. Spanogle, of this place, were up Hare's valley last week on a gunning expedition. They had a good time, report game plenty and succeeded in bagging a fine lot of quail and pheasant.

—We are under obligations to some one for a Salt River water route and R. R. tie pass. On a recent trip east we tendered it to the conductor in lieu of our fare. He said it was no good on that train as it did not connect with the Salt River line, so we have not been up yet.

—Prof. Barrett, of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., speaking of pulmonary diseases, says: Not one death occurs now where twenty died before Downs' Elixir was known. Over fifty years of constant success places Downs' Elixir at the head of the long list of cough remedies. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—James E. Sponeybarger, of Patterson, formerly of Mapleton, has been at the University hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment for the past four weeks. Mr. Sponeybarger has been ill for more than a year and it is a pleasure to note that his recovery is probable. We are informed that he will be able to return home next week.

—The World's Fair Commission have finally decided that Ada Rehan, the actress, is to be the model form from which the silver statue is to be made for the state of Montana, and we are authorized to state that there will be no Mapleton girl selected this time. There may be another chance in one hundred years from now.

—The following officers of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 300, F. & A. M., of Huntingdon, were elected Monday night: W. M., S. E. Chaney; S. W., Harry W. Reed; J. W., J. Murray Africa; Sec., M. L. Shaffner; Treas., Alex. Port; Representative, W. B. Zeigler; Trustees, G. B. Orlady, Thos. S. Johnston and Stewart Allen.

—The January (holiday number) of Godey's magazine will be one of the finest specimens of periodical literature ever brought out. The frontispiece, printed in twelve colors, from a water color painting by W. Granville Smith, illustrating the complete novel, A Christmas Witch, by Gertrude Atherton, is a feature never before attempted. There are also many special and brilliant features in this number. Every book lover should have this issue of Godey's.

—The officers of Aldema Lodge, No. 189. Daughters of Rebekah, were installed last Friday evening by P. G., I. N. Swope. They are as follows: N. G., Mrs. Rebecca Himes; V. G., Miss Mattie Robley; Sec., H. H. Swope; Asst. Sec., Mrs. Claudia Speer; Treas., David Shore; W., Mrs. Ada McDonald; C., Mrs. Effie Gillam; R. S. N. G., Mrs. Sarah J. Stubbs; L. S. N. G., Miss Jennie Brumbaugh; R. S. V. G., Miss Linie Wood; L. S. V. G., Mrs. Lizzie Hooper; Chaplain, Mrs. David Shore; O. G., J. K. Gillam; I. G., L. D. Himes The lodge is in good condition and new members are being added.

—Are you needing any furniture? Are you thinking of buying a new stove or range? Do you contemplate building? Let us quietly whisper to you that our stock of furniture, cook stoves, parlor stoves, ranges, and house furnishings is complete. If you want something that we haven't got we'll get it for you. Builders', shelf and heavy hardware is our specialty. At this season, you may want corn-shellers or feed cutters. We have them. Harness and harness leather in stock. We have a variety of pumps. As to price everybody knows we cannot be undersold. Come and see us. D. E. McClain, Saltillo, Pa.

—Any person needing a piano, organ sewing machine will do well to call on or me at my residence at Mapleton Depot, Pa. I am prepared to sell you an organ, piano, or sewing machine on the instalment plan, at a very low rate per month. Lehr seven-octave, upright, piano sytle Organ, the most saleable and best constructed reed organ manufactured, and rapidly becoming the popular desire. I also have the Wilcox & White organ, the Worcester organ, and the celebrated White sewing machine. If you think of purchasing a piano, organ, or sewing machine it will pay you to learn my prices. These are all first-class instruments and are guaranteed by the manufacturer to be equal to any made.

D. M. COWHER, Agent.

Personally-conducted Tours and Their Growth.

That the American people are becoming a race of travelers is evident from the complete and choice arrangement of pleasure tours which is set before them by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the season of 1893. First comes a series to the Golden Gate, leaving New York, Philadelphia and Harrisburg February 8th, March 2d and 29th, 1893. Tourists will travel by superbly-appointed special trains of Pullman drawing-room, sleeping, dining, smoking and observation cars, under the supervision of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon.

Then follows a series of five to Jacksonville—January 31st, February 14th and 28th, March 14th and 28th, 1893. The first four admit of two whole weeks in the sunny South, while tickets for the fifth tour are good to return by regular trains until May 30th, 1893. The round-trip rate is but $50 from New York and $48 from Philadelphia, and proportionately low rates from other stations.

A series to Washington, D. C., leave December 15th and 29th, 1892; January 19th, February 9th, March 23d, April 13th and May 4th and 25th, 1893. Each tour covers a period of three days and rate includes all necessary traveling expenses and board at the National Capital.

Last of all, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that it, during the month of August, 1893, the date to be definitely announced later, proposes running a distinct tour to the Yellowstone National Park. It will be conducted on the same general principles and maintained at that high standard manifested on all the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours.

Carefully prepared itineraries as well as detailed information may be procured by addressing Geo. W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent.

A Dog-ged Shame.

In October the late Archie Dell bought of a man named Smith, of near Mount Union, a pug dog, paying for the same $1.50. He gave the dog to his sister-in-law, Miss Alice Wright. On Monday a man named Kline from Lewistown, accompanied by his little daughter arrived in town in search of a pug dog which they alleged was stolen from them by a Mount Union man in September. They claimed that the dog which Miss Wright had was the identical cur of which they were in quest. Miss Wright refused to surrender the brute and the man returned home, swore out a warrant and yesterday an officer from Lewistown arrived, served the warrant and the matter being compromised he took the dog away. The affair cost Miss Wright $5.60, which would make the market value of pug dog about 70 cents per pound. We think the price high and are inclined to believe that Miss Wright has been imposed upon.

The Jury Wheel.

An ex-jury commissioner in the *News* of last Thursday devotes a column to an explanation of how juries are drawn, taking as his text the article that appeared in the ITEM November 23d.

When the ITEM article was prepared no thought was entertained that the jury commissioners were prejudiced or acted unfairly and no such intimation was made. The article was of a comparative nature and merely stated facts concerning the jury for the present term of court. We are aware that inequalities in representation to a great extent disappear when the lists for any one year be examined. It may be a mere coincidence but Huntingdon invariably gets what it is entitled to and no reasonable man could object to this, but it is no less a fact that some districts do not get their quoto.

There is, however, a matter on which the people might be enlightened, *i. e.*, on how the names are secured for the jury wheel. We do not question the method of drawing juries, but there have been methods of filling the wheel practiced in this county which are not commendable.

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Coosport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Co's. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

Local Institute Proceedings.

The first local institute for the district comprising Brady and Union townships, together with Mapleton borough, held its first institute at Mill Creek, Saturday, Dec. 10. The following were present:

Supts. Rudy and Shimmell, Profs. J. H. Brumbaugh, W. M. Benson, J. B. Boring, W. E. Lehman, J. G. Zerby, W. A. Bowman, and Miss Rust and Miss Alice G. Myers, representing the Huntingdon schools. Rockhill was represented by A. P. Silverthorn. Mapleton by J. G. Dell, R. S. Henderson, E. G. Rex and Miss Fannie Isenberg. Union township by A. G. Thompson, M. B. Wright, A. M. Smith, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Allie Greenland and Miss Stitt. Henderson township by Mr. Beers, Mr. Parsons and Miss Stella Wilson. Brady township by L. R. Smith, J. H. Tate. J. W. Tate, E. U. Hamilton and Flora Himes

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dingman, of the Lutheran church. The institute was then organized, with L. R. Smith, chairman, and Flora Himes, secretary.

Arithmetic was then discussed by J. G. Zerby. He held that if wisely taught it would develop more of the faculties of the mind than any other common branch. He was followed by Prof. Shimmell on the same subject who said we should cultivate our own ability to do the work and that they who would succeed must work. J. H. Brumbaugh next discussed the subject in an interesting manner.

J. G. Dell then spoke about Trifles in the School Room, showing that the teacher in many instances could do what seemed a trifle but in the end proved a mighty thing. L. R. Smith assumed the same subject in a masterly manner.

Prof. S. G. Rudy occupied the next period and said he would put a great deal of stress on little things. Prof. Bowman further discussed the subject.

J. B. Boring suggested that the secretary take the names of all the teachers present and that the roll be called at the close of the session, and each teacher respond with an educational sentiment.

Institute then adjourned till 1.15.

Miss Rust, of the Huntingdon schools, discussed the subject of Color, which proved very interesting. She is a graduate of the Boston Art school and is a talented lady.

The subject of Discipline was then taken up by A. G. Thompson, who discussed it in well chosen words. E. G. Rex continued the discussion in a humorous manner.

Mr. Hamilton then took up the subject of Monotony in the School Room and told how many of the unpleasant occurrences could be prevented.

Mr. Lehman then interested the audience, especially teachers, by telling How We May Raise Our Salaries.

Miss Alice G. Myers then discussed the subject of Physiology, or rather Scientific Temperance, which was highly appreciated by all.

Duty Parents Owe to the School was then taken up by J. H. Tate, who held that no teacher could teach a successful term of school without the hearty cooperation of the parents.

B. P. Steel added to this discussion, and said that the support of the parent was essential to the progress of the school. Both of these talks were earnest appeals to the parents.

Next in order was roll call, to which all responded, after which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the teachers assembled in local institute, tender our thanks to the members of the M. E. church and to Miss Lizsie Hughes, organist, and to members of the faculty of the Normal School, to teachers of Huntingdon public schools and others, and to the people of Mill Creek for their kind entertainment, and to all others who helped to make the institute interesting and profitable.

The Toledo Weekly Blade.

The most popular and best known weekly newspaper printed in this country is the *Toledo Blade*. For more than twenty years it has had a circulation of 100,000 to 200,000, going regularly into every state and territory of the Union. From 15 to 25 tons of print paper is consumed in each week's edition, and it is regularly mailed to more than half the postoffices of the United States. It is a peculiar fact that the *Blade* is the only weekly newspaper published that has regular subscribers in all parts of the United States. It is edited with special reference to the wants of all people in all sections. It is also made to interest every member of the family. Besides all the news of the world, it has serial and short stories, wit and humor, poetry, campfire, farm, Sunday school lessons, young folks, poultry, puzzles, household, answers to correspondents, etc. As a special feature for 1893, Robinson Locke, editor and proprietor of the *Blade*, has just sailed for Japan, and will contribute a series of illustrated letters on the manners and customs of that peculiar country and its people. These articles will commence some time in February or March, and will be worth to the readers of the *Blade* many times the subscription price. Every reader of this paper is invited to send for a specimen copy. The publishers of the *Blade* would be glad to send a specimen copy to every reader in this country. Subscription price, one dollar a year. Five dollars in cash will be paid to any person sending in a small club of subscribers. Write for agents' terms, giving particulars. Address "THE BLADE, TOLEDO, Ohio.

THE WEATHER

Is getting cooler now, and with the changes in the season coms changes in our business. Summer goods have given their place to

Heavier Weights

and we are not behind in meeting the demands. Our shelves are crowded with a full line of Fall and Winter goods, such as

Canton Flannels,

Mixed Flannels, Woolen Goods of all kinds, heavy Cotton and Woolen Underwear, &c., &c. Also, a complete line of

Hardware,

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, and a full and complete stock of Groceries of all kinds. It will pay you to

Give us a Call.

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—

Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

CONGRESS REASSEMBLES.

The Senate and House Formally Organize for Business.

Scenes Attending the Opening of the Short Session.

The final session of the Fifty-second Congress was opened at noon on the appointed day for assemblage, and with probably a brief intermission during the holidays will continue until March 4, when a new Congress and a new Administration will come into existence. The President's message was not ready for transmission, so there was nothing to do but to adjourn over until next day. An unquestioned quorum was present in each branch, so that the routine work of the session will no doubt be promptly resumed after the President's recommendations have been received and read. A beautiful crisp winter day ushered in the session, and long before the hour of noon spectators began to arrive at the House wing of the Capitol in order to secure advantage of seats in the galleries. Members also began to arrive early and the scene presented on the floor was a lively and bustling one. In both Senate and House there was a rare display of beauty in the galleries and flowers on the floor, for although it was generally understood that no business could be transacted to-day, and that no communication would be received from the President, it is the habit of the Washington women to be in attendance on the opening ceremonies of Congress, and to see that the desk of her favorite statesman is suitably decorated.

Sharp upon the stroke of 12 Vice-President Morton brought the gavel down, barely missing a circular-shaped basket of roses that rested on his desk, and the Senate came to order. Chaplain Butler, in his prayer, referred feelingly to the President's recent afflictions. There was a surprisingly large number of Senators present, seventy-one of the eighty-eight being ready for business. Among the absentees were the two New York Senators. After the opening prayer by the Chaplain, Senator Morrill presented the certificate of election of his colleague, Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, for the unexpired term of George F. Edmunds, terminating March 3, 1893, and for the ensuing term of six years. Upon the arm of his venerable colleague, Mr. Proctor, advanced to the dais of the Vice-President's desk, and Mr. Morton administered the statutory oath. Senator Sherman presented the customary resolution instructing the Secretary to inform the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business. Senator Hale offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a committee of two to join a similar committee on the part of the House to inform the President that a quorum of each House was present, and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might have to make. The resolution was adopted and Messrs. Hale and Gorman were named as the committee. Mr. Sherman suggested that the Senate should take a recess until 1 o'clock, which was agreed to. On reassembling the Senate received a message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Kerr, its Clerk, announcing that a quorum had appeared, and that it was ready to proceed to business. At 1:30 Senators Hale and Gorman appeared, and Mr. Hale reported that they had performed the duty assigned them. The President had responded that he would send a message in writing to Congress at the beginning of to-morrow's session. Thereupon the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, adjourned.

In the House, as the hands of the clock pointed to twelve, Speaker Crisp ascended to the Speaker's chair, and as his gavel dropped a solemn hush followed the noise and confusion. The blind chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Milburn, delivered a brief and impressive prayer. Two hundred and twenty-four members having responded to the roll call, the Clerk was ordered to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business. A committee, composed of Messrs. Springer, Forney and O'Neill (Pennsylvania), was appointed to join a committee of the Senate to announce to the President that both Houses were in session and ready to receive any communication he saw fit to make. Mr. Payne, of New York, presented the petition of John I. Davenport, Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Southern District of New York, for a hearing before the bar of the House of Representatives, "he having been denied a hearing by a committee of the House." It was referred to the Select Committee appointed to investigate the administration of United States election laws in the city of New York. The credentials of John L. McLauren, from the Sixth District of South Carolina; S. G. Hilborn, from the Third California District; Lewis B. Oneghan, from the Sixteenth Ohio District; John B. Brown, from the First Maryland District, and Sykes, from the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District, were read and approved. The members-elect came forward and were sworn in. The report of the Utah Commission, the report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the report submitted by the Board of Managers of the Home for Disabled Soldiers were read by title and referred. At 12:40, upon motion of Mr. McMillin, the House took a recess for thirty minutes in order to give the committee appointed to wait upon the President opportunity to report. At 1:35 the committee returned, and Mr. Springer announced that the commission with which they were charged had been executed and that the President would send a communication to the House next day. Mr. English, of New Jersey, announced the death of his colleague, the late Representative Edward F. McDonald, and stated that at a future time he hoped to submit some appropriate remarks. He offered the usual resolutions of respect and asked that as an additional mark of respect the House adjourn. The resolutions were adopted, and at 1:40 the House adjourned.

FAIR MUSICIANS.

Forty-five Women Players From Mexico Going to Chicago.

General Sorrano, Director General of the Mexican exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, has received a letter stating that Madam Diaz, wife of the Mexican President, is going to send next year to Chicago at her own expense, a woman's band of forty-five musicians. This band will be composed of the most expert artists to be found in Mexico and will be under the patronage of Madam Diaz. From Mexico will also come the Eighth Regiment Band of eighty pieces, considered the finest in the republic. Both these bands will remain at the fair from its opening to its close.

SANDERILLENA, a female bullfighter, created a sensation in the tournament at Piedras Negras, Mexico, by her great agility.

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker Files His Annual Report.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker summarizes the results achieved by his department as follows:

Five million dollars added to the gross revenue, the deficit reduced nearly a million, money order offices increased two-thirds, or from 10,070 to 16,689; eighty-two cities supplied with free delivery; 2790 new offices established, 263 offices advanced to the Presidential grade, 16,775,000 miles of additional service, 1590 new mail routes established, embracing 8500 miles of new service; ocean mail service extended, and pneumatic tube service introduced.

In the last four years 5051 new mail routes have been established, traversing 29,690 miles; the number of Postoffices has grown by over 8600, the number of money order offices over 8200, and the number of free delivery offices has almost doubled. The new foreign mails service contracted for applies to eleven lines, comprising, when completed, forty-one ships, necessary to make the service contracted for frequent enough and quick enough to comply with the terms agreed upon.

Of his proposition to divide the country into postal districts. Mr. Wanamaker says its adoption can only be a question of time. Each district would be put in charge of a postal supervisor or director, and the regular inspectors of the department should assist these supervisors, as they might be needed. Then all detail matters relating to the establishment and discontinuance of postoffices, the establishment of stations, appointments and removals, the best utilization of and changes in routes, the putting on and the taking off of service, the right interpretation of the regulations, irregularities, and in general, the whole business conduct of the service, would be superintended personally by the district supervisors, with the assistance of the regular inspectors or all the postmasters in the district, who would feel, as never before, that their efforts on behalf of adequate facilities and economical and enterprising management would find appreciation.

The district supervisors could act under rules without reference to the department at Washington, and without useless delay. They would be the counselors of the department, the general means of communication with it; and the First Assistant Postmaster-General should be constituted the Comptroller or Actuary, to whom the supervisors should report.

New buildings and a pneumatic or an electrical service of some kind is strenuously advocated for New York and Chicago and other large cities, and it is pointed out that there can be no adequate relief without the application of these methods. The postal telegraph and postal telephone are, of course, strenuously advocated as formerly.

On the one-cent postage question Mr. Wanamaker says: The present letter rate pays actually double the cost, and by this overpay serves as a protective rate to the department to cover the underpay from doing an express business for periodicals and books and carrying advertising sheets at one cent per pound, that in point of fact are nothing more than business circulars that load the mails enormously. All such mail is not only carried at a loss of six cents a pound, but it interferes materially with the business of the express and railroad companies, which are properly carriers of heavy packages and freight.

Something to take the place of fractional currency for the remittance of small sums, he says, is very desirable. He urges the issue of a money postal card of denominations of ten cents, twenty-five cents, fifty cents and one dollar, and of the form of the present small card and exactly similar to the ordinary postal card on the address side, and on the reverse side an order on the Postmaster of the city addressed for a fixed sum, payable on the signature of the payee named in the address.

PRICES ON THE FARM.

What Producers Get for Corn, Wheat and Other Products.

The December statistical returns to the Department of Agriculture relate to farm prices. The average value of corn is 39.2 cents per bushel, depressed by the surplus of the previous crop and early distribution. It is 60 to 70 cents in the Eastern States, 55 to 66 in the Middle States, ranging from 42 to 65 in the cotton States, 42 in Ohio, 40 in Indiana, 37 in Illinois, 36 in Missouri, 32 in Iowa, 31 in Kansas, and 28 in Nebraska. This is lighter in Nebraska than for any year since 1882, except 1887 and 1890, and in Iowa in the same time the present average value has been exceeded only in the two years named.

The average price of wheat is 63.2 cents. The next lowest price was 64.5 cents in 1884. In 1886, 1887 and 1890 the average was a cent or two below 70. Last year it was 83.9. The principal State prices are: New York, 85; Pennsylvania, 81; Virginia, 76; Georgia, 90; Texas, 75; Kentucky, 67; Ohio, 68; Michigan, 69; Indiana, 64; Illinois, 64; Minnesota, 61; Iowa, 60; Missouri, 58; Kansas, 52; Nebraska, 50; South Dakota, 51; North Dakota, 52; California, 70.

The average value of oats is 31.6 cents, nearly the same as last year; rye, 54.8 cents; barley, 47.2 cents; buckwheat, 53.4 cents; potatoes, 67.3 cents per bushel against 31.1 cents last year; hay, $3.49 per ton, nearly the same as in 1891.

The condition of winter wheat on December 1 averaged 87.4 against 85.3 last year. In the Ohio Valley the rauge is from 79 to 87, and low also in Kansas and Pennsylvania. It is high in New York, in the South and on the Pacific coast. In the Southern States on the Atlantic coast germination was delayed by drought, and the same cause delayed both planting and growth in the Ohio Valley and materially reduced the condition of the crop.

The condition of winter rye is but little better, averaging 89.4.

FOUR HANGED AT ONCE.

Two White and Two Colored Men Executed on the Same Scaffold.

The four murderers in the county jail at Louisville, Ky., were hanged a few mornings ago at 7:54 o'clock. The execution was witnessed by only a few spectators. Dennis McCarthy, who killed his wife, and Stephen Hite, who slew Albert Baurmann, were white; Grant Thomas and Nelson Lewis were colored. Thomas killed Birdie Coleman and Lewis shot George Dean, both victims being colored.

At 7:45 o'clock the four men entered the jail yard and marched up the steps of the scaffold. All but Thomas stood with bowed heads. The latter looked at the crowd and bowed to the men he knew.

The deputies arranged the nooses and pinioned the men at 7:48 o'clock. Hite, while being pinioned, kicked off the slippers he wore. McCarthy yawned as the noose was adjusted. At 7:54 the drop fell. Lewis was the only man who died without a struggle.

LATER NEWS.

AN appeal for aid has come from Homestead, Penn. Nearly 1000 persons, in 218 families, are destitute and in immediate need of food, fire and clothing.

THE details of an alleged conspiracy to poison non-union workmen at Homestead, Penn., were made public in Pittsburg.

THE Reform Club, of New York City, gave a dinner in the banquet hall of Madison Square Garden in honor of President-elect Cleveland. Speeches were made by Mr. Cleveland, Senator Carlisle, Carl Schurz, Congressmen W. C. P. Breckenridge and Tom L. Johnson, Senator Mills, E. Ellery Anderson, Ex-Governor Stone, Ex-Governor Campbell and General Patrick Collins.

TWO New England freight trains collided at Pomperaug Valley, Conn. Engineer William Beebe, of the west-bound train, and Fireman Curry, of the east-bound train, were killed and two trainmen were injured. The accident is said to have been caused by the negligence of Conductor Ellison and Engineer Thompson, of the east-bound train, who disappeared.

THE Iowa State Board of Canvassers has completed the work of canvassing the vote on the State ticket. For the head of the tioket, Secretary of State, the vote was: McFarland (Republican), 219,464; McConlogue (Democratic), 196,636; Gillette (People's), 20,256; Taft (Prohibition), 6087. Nearly the same vote was given other State officers.

RETURNS received by Mr. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, show that the beet sugar factories have closed up for the season. It is estimated that it will take $9,775,000 to pay the sugar bounty on this year's crop.

THERE has been a decrease of nearly $7,000,000 in the exportations of breadstuffs from the United States during the last month as compared with November, 1891. Our total exports last month were $17,450,000 as against $24,588,000 in 1891.

SENATOR ALLISON told the Monetary Conference at Brussels, Belgium, that the American delegates might accept a ratio other than 16 to 1 between gold and silver.

DURING a heavy snow squall off Dunkirk, Scotland, a fishing boat capsized and five of her crew were drowned.

A FIRE broke out in a dwelling house at Frederiksberg, Denmark, and seven of its inmates were killed. The house was completely destroyed. Most of the persons killed met their deaths by jumping from windows.

GEORGE J. GOULD.

He Will Take Charge of His Father's Vast Interests.

George J. Gould, who will have charge of his father's vast railroad interests, is the late Jay Gould's eldest son. He is about thirty-four years of age, and is interested as a director in nearly all his father's railroads and other corporations. Instead of going

GEORGE J. GOULD.

to college he went into business with his father, and has himself amassed a considerable fortune. He lived with his father until his marriage to Miss Edith Kingdon, once an actress at Daly's Theatre, New York, which took place several years ago. He has three children, two boys, Kingdon and Jay, and one little girl. After his marriage George bought the house No. 1 East Forty-seventh street, New York, adjoining the rear of his father's home. A passageway was built connecting the house with the Fifth avenue mansion. George J. Gould lived there until about a month ago, when he moved to a house which he purchased at Fifth avenue and Sixty-seventh street. He has been in the confidence of his father for many years, and during the past five has carried a large part of the burden supposed to be carried by the elder Gould.

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

The Annual Report Shows It to be Making Great Progress.

Captain R. H. Pratt, Superintendent of the Carlisle (Penn.) Indian Training School, has completed his thirteenth annual report of that institution. It shows the school to be in a flourishing condition and greatly in advance of any previous year. The average attendance for the year has been 779, and the results of the year's work have been very satisfactory in every respect. The technical work of the institution has been more effective, and the outing system has yielded better returns.

The earnings of the pupils amount to $31,868.98. Of this the boys earned $16,688.83 and the girls $5170.15.

During the year 101 boys and 68 girls were returned to the agencies. The present attendance is 751—450 boys and 301 girls. Three boys and three girls died during the year.

The liberal appropriations by Congress have led to greatly increased facilities at the school. The girls' dormitories have been enlarged, so that now from 600 to 650 pupils can be easily accommodated and by free use of the outing system this could be increased to 1000.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

2D DAY.—As soon as the Secretary finished the reading of the journal Private Secretary Pruden appeared and delivered the President's annual message, which was thereupon laid before the Senate and read by Secretary McCook——Mr. Bate introduced a bill to repeal the law relating to the appointment of election supervisors——Mr. Vest offered a resolution of enquiry by the Census Committee into charges that ceusus enumerators in Missouri and elsewhere had made lists of voters for partisan use in the late election under instructions from the bureau, and that certain clerks of the Census Bureau were sent to the State of New York to perform partisan service while drawing Government pay——Among other bills and resolutions introduced were these: Mr. Chandler: To suspend immigration for one year. Mr. Peffer: To prohibit the collection of special liquor taxes from those not authorized by State laws to deal in intoxicating liquors. Mr. Vest: To create a bureau in the Department of Agriculture for the gathering of public information as to the production and shipping of cattle.

3D DAY.—Dr. Joseph Silverman, of the Temple Emanu-El of New York, was introduced to the Vice-President by Chaplain Butler and invoked the divine benediction——Mr. Hill introduced a bill to repeal the Sherman Silver Purchase act, which was referred to the Committee on Finance——Mr. Vest addressed the Senate on his resolution to appoint a commission of three to negotiate with the five civilized tribes of Indians for the cession of their remaining lands to the United States.

4TH DAY.—On motion of Mr. Gorman a resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of all correspondence relative to advances made by the city of Baltimore in the War of 1812——On motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate at 12:35 p. m. went into executive session, and at one o'clock adjourned for three days.

In the House.

2D DAY.—After the routine proceedings, at 12:15 Mr. Pruden, one of the President's Secretaries, was announced and presented the annual message, which Clerk Kerr immediately read. It was referred——Among bills introduced were these: Mr. Chipman: To protect American workingmen. It prohibits aliens from working at any mechanical trade in the United States, or in any manner within its borders. Any contract to employ aliens is void. A violation ot the law is made punishable by a fine of $100, or imprisonment for ninety days. Mr. Breckinridge: To repeal all sections of statutes relative to United States marshals and deputy marshals at the polls. Mr. Otis: To change the monetary system, reduce interest, fix the unit of value, and supply the States with a circulating medium. Mr Raynor: To provide for the better protection of commerce and for the general welfare by the establishment of national quarantine.

3D DAY.—Isaac M. Wise, a Hebrew from Cincinnati, made the opening prayer——The bill to stop the reduction in the Engineer Corps of the Navy was passed——Mr. Williams introduced bills to repeal the Sherman Silver act——Mr. Richardson called up Senate bill to provide for the printing and distribution of public documents. The object of the bill is to perfect a uniform law to govern public printing. It was discussed until adjournment.

4TH DAY.—The first business was Mr. Herbert's motion to table Mr. Holman's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill terminating reductions in the engineer corps of the navy was passed. The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Herbert's motion and it was carried, 110 yeas, eighty-six nays. The motion to reconsider was lost——Mr. Caldwell introduced a bill reducing the postage on first-class matter, except postal cards, to one per cent. per half ounce——The Public Printing bill was taken up, the seventy-sixth section being under consideration. On Mr. Holman's motion to recommit with instructions, a division resulted—seventy-six yeas, sixty nays. The point of no quorum was raised, and, pending the appointment of tellers, the House adjourned.

5TH DAY.—The following House Committee appointments were announced by the Speaker: Judiciary—Mr. Fellows, of New York; Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Dietz, of Indiana; Enrolled Bills—Mr. Scott, of Illinois (Chairman); Naval Affairs—Mr. Brown, of Maryland; Military Affairs—Mr. Gorman, of Michigan; Education—Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina; Enrolled Bills—Mr. Onliger, of Ohio; Invalid Pensions—Mr. Cadmus, of New Jersey; Militia—Mr. Sipe, of Pennsylvania; War Claims—Mr. Hilborn, of California; Expenditures in the Postoffice Department—Mr. Sipe, of Pennsylvania; Militia—Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina——Mr. Scott introduced a bill to prohibit the employment of apprentices in the Government Printing Office——Mr. Andrew presented the petition of Rev. Phillips Brooks and others asking for the repeal of the Geary Chinese act. Ordered printed——The Printing bill was passed——The House then adjourned for two days.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE railroads are crowded with traffic.

PEOPLE in portions of Siam are starving.

VIRGINIA will have but half a peanut crop.

GREAT distress exists among the poor of Berlin.

PETROLEUM has been discovered in Sumatra.

INFLUENZA has reappeared at Hamburg, Germany.

RAILROAD earnings for 1892 are $6,000,000 ahead of 1891.

WASHINGTON CITY gains in popularity as a winter resort.

ANTHRACITE coal has been found in Hamilton County, Ind.

THE hog pack this season will exceed that of last by 1,000,000 hogs.

IN Kansas they are using the empty jails for storing surplus wheat.

THERE are nearly five hundred buffaloes in the Yellowstone National Park.

IN Austria 40,000 persons without homes have applied for shelter for the winter.

RUSSIA has sentenced twenty-three cholera rioters to death and exiled fifty to Siberia.

OWING to the failure of the fisheries, there is much destitution along the Nova Scotia coast.

JUDGE GRESHAM has declared part of Section 12 of the Interstate Commerce Act unconstitutional.

MEXICO is co-operating with the United States troops in the endeavor to suppress brigandage on the border.

THE three-year-old child of Peter Lyons was killed and partially devoured by wolves near Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

SEVENTY-EIGHT Democrats, it is stated, have been killed since November 8 by explosions in celebrating their victory.

THE statement of the Texas State Treasury shows cash on hand, $1,058,314.20; bonds held by State, $8,943,882.65.

THE NATION'S NEEDS.

Estimated Expenses of the Government for Next Year.

Secretary Foster, of the Treasury Department has submitted to Congress the book of estimates for the fiscal year 1893-'94. The estimates are as follows:

Legislative establishment	$3,748,414.71
Executive establishment	21,528,391.10
Judicial establishment	664,600.00
Foreign intercourse	1,737,079.90
Military establishment	26,301,855.96
Naval establishment	23,671,315.21
Indian affairs	8,128,211.31
Pensions	166,831,350.00
Public works	18,030,673.72
Postal service	(Not incorporated)
Miscellaneous	35,507,139.93
Permanent annual appropriations	115,468,273.92
Total	$421,612,215.66

The estimates for 1892-'93 were $409,603,603.10, and the appropriations for the same period were $423,261,970.67. The estimates as submitted are $1,649,755 less than the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

FASTING FIFTY DAYS.

A Man's Attempted Abstention From Food in Cleveland.

Arthur Wiullmeau has began a fifty days fast at Cleveland, Ohio, under the auspices of the Western Reserve Medical University. Wiullmeau for weeks has been in careful training, and enters the fast with a body well prepared. The entire medical faculty of the Western Reserve University will be present to observe the faster's condition at the start.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

49 BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 40	@	$2 45
Medium, 1892, choice	2 00	@	2 50
Pea, 1892, choice	2 00	@	—
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 70	@	2 80
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	1 90	@	2 00
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	1 85	@	—
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	28	@	29
St. & Penn., firsts	23	@	27
Western, firsts	27	@	29
Western, seconds	24	@	26
Western, thirds	20	@	23
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	26	@	27
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	23	@	25
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	20	@	22
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	26
Welsh tubs, 1sts	23	@	25
Welsh tubs, 2ds	20	@	22
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	22	@	25½
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	19	@	21
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	17	@	18
W. Factory, seconds	15½	@	16
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	—	@	15
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	10⅞	@	11
Full cream, colored, fancy	10⅞	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10	@	10⅝
Part skims, choice	8½	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6½
Part skims, common	3	@	4
Full skims	1	@	2½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	30	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	28	@	29
Limed—State,	20½	@	21
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Red sorts, bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Baldwin, per bbl	1 50	@	2 75
Greening, per bbl	2 00	@	3 75
Pears, Bartlett, per bush	—	@	—
Seckel, per bbl	—	@	—
Common cooking, per bbl	—	@	—
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	—	@	—
W. N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb.	10	@	12
W. N. Y., Concord, 5 lb.	10	@	12
Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket	—	@	—
Poor to fair	—	@	—
Plums, up river, per crate	—	@	—
State, 10 lb basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	8 00	@	10 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, fair to choice	22½	@	24
1891, prime	22	@	23
1891, common to good	18	@	21
Old odds	5	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	9	@	9½
Western, per lb	8	@	—
Spring Chickens, local, lb	8	@	8½
Western per lb	—	@	9
Roosters, old, per lb	5	@	5½
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	9
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	65	@	90
Southern, per pair	—	@	—
Geese, Western, per pair	1 00	@	1 50
Southern, per pair	—	@	—
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY—ICE PACKED.			
Turkeys—Young, per lb	10½	@	11½
Chickens—Phila., per lb	12	@	15
Western, scalded	8	@	10
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	—	@	—
Western, scalded	8	@	9
Ducks—Western, per lb	9	@	11
Eastern, per lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., per lb	—	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb	6	@	9
Squabs—Dark, per doz	—	@	1 50
Light, per doz	—	@	2 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	5 00	@	8 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
State, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	2 00	@	2 25
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	—	@	—
Long Island, per 1000	—	@	—
Tomatoes, per crate	—	@	—
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	—	@	—
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	—	@	—
South Jersey, per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 15	@	4 25
Patents	4 40	@	4 60
Wheat—No. 2 Red	77⅝	@	78
Rye—State	54	@	58
Barley—Two-rowed State	65	@	70
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	—	@	—
Oats—No. 2 White	41	@	41½
Mixed Western	36	@	38
Hay—Good to Choice	85	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	60	@	65
Lard—City Steam	9.00c	@	9.25c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	5¾	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	41 00	@	51 00
Calves, City dressed	8	@	12
Sheep, per 100 lbs	3 00	@	5 00
Lambs, per lb	5	@	6¼
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	6 00	@	6 50
Dressed	7	@	9

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Rizpah on the Rock."

TEXT: *"And Rizpah, the daughter of Aiah, took sackcloth and spread it for her upon the rock, from the beginning of harvest until water dropped upon them out of heaven, and suffered neither the birds of the air to rest on them by day nor the beasts of the field by night."*—II Samuel xxi., 10.

Tragedy that beats anything Shakespearean or Victor Hugoian. After returning from the Holy Land I briefly touched upon it, but I must have a whole sermon for that scene. The explosion and flash of gunpowder have driven nearly all the beasts and birds of prey from these regions, and now the shriek of the locomotive whistle which is daily heard at Jerusalem will for many miles around clear Palestine of cruel claw and beak. But in the time of the text those regions were populous with multitudes of jackals and lions. Seven sons of Saul had been crucified on a hill. Rizpah was mother to two and a relative to five of the boys. What had these boys done that they should be crucified? Nothing except to have a bad father and grandfather. But now that the boys were dead, why not take them down from the gibbets? No. They are sentenced to hang there.

So Rizpah takes the sackcloth—a rough shawl with which in mourning for her dead she had wrapped herself—and spreads that sackcloth upon the rocks near the gibbets, and acts the part of a sentinel, watching and defending the dead. Yet every other sentinel is relieved, and after being on guard for a few hours some one else takes his place. But Rizpah is on guard both day and night and for half a year. One hundred and eighty days and nights of obsequies. What nerves she must have had to stand that! Ah, do you not know that a mother can stand anything?

Oh, if she might be allowed to hollow a place in the side of the hill and lay the bodies of her children to quiet rest! If in some cavern of the mountains she might find for them Christian sepulture! Oh, if she might take them from the gibbet of disgrace and carry them still farther away from the haunts of men, and then lie beside them in the last long sleep! Exhausted nature ever and anon falls into slumber, but in a moment she breaks the snare and chides herself as though she had been cruel, and leaps up on the rock shouting at wild beast glaring from the thicket and at vulturous brood wheeling in the sky. The thrilling story of Rizpah reaches David and he comes forth to hide the indecency. The corpses had been chained to the trees. The chains are unlocked with horrid clank, and the skeletons are let down. All the seven are buried, and the story ends:

But it hardly ends before you cry out, "What a hard thing that those seven boys should suffer for the crimes of a father and grandfather!" Yes, but it is always so. Let every one who does wrong know that he wars not only, as in this case, against two generations, children and grandchildren, but against all the generations of coming time. That is what makes dissipation and uncleanness so awful. It reverberates in other times. It may skip one generation, but it is apt to come up in the third generation, as is suggested in the Ten Commandments, which say, "Visiting the iniquities of the father upon the children unto the third and fourth generation."

Mind you, it says nothing about the second generation, but mentions the third and the fourth. That accounts for what you sometimes see—very good parents with very bad children. Go far enough back in the ancestral line and you find the source of all the turpitude. "Visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." If when Saul died the consequences of his iniquity could have died with him it would not have been so sad. Alas, no! Look on that hill a few miles out from Jerusalem and see the ghastly burdens of those seven gibbets and the wan and wasted Rizpah watching them.

Go to-day through the wards and almshouses and the reformatory institutions where unfortunate children are kept and you will find that nine out of ten had drunken or vicious parents. Yea, day by day on the streets of our cities you find men and women wrecked of evil parentage. They are moral corpses. Like the seven sons of Saul, though dead, unburied! Alas for Rizpah, who, not for six months, but for years and years, has watched them! She cannot keep the vultures and the jackals off.

Furthermore, this strange incident in the Bible story shows that attractiveness of person and elevation of position are no security against trouble.

Who is this Rizpah sitting in desolation? One of Saul's favorites. Her personal attractions had won his heart. She had been caressed of fortune. With a mother's pride she looked on her princely children. But the scene changes. Behold her in banishment and bereavement—Rizpah on the rock!

Some of the worst distresses have come to scenes of royalty and wealth. What porter at the mansion's gate has not let in champing and slathered steed bringing evil dispatch? On what tessellated hall has there not stood the solemn bier? Under what exquisite fresco has there not been enacted a tragedy of disaster? What curtained couch hath heard no cry of pain? What harp hath never thrilled with sorrow? What lordly nature hath never leaned against carved pillar and made utterance of woe? Gall is not less bitter when quaffed from a golden chalice than when taken from a pewter mug. Sorrow is often attended by running footmen and laced lackeys mounted behind. Queen Anne Boleyn is desolate in the palace of Henry VIII.

Adolphus wept in German castles over the hypocrisy of friends. Pedro I. among Brazilian diamonds shivered with fear of massacre. Stephen of England sat on a rocking throne. And every mast of pride has been bent in the storm, and the highest mountains of honor and fame are covered with perpetual snow. Sickness will frost the rosiest cheek, wrinkle the smoothest brow and stiffen the sprightliest step. Rizpah quits the courtly circle and sits on the rock.

Perhaps you look back upon scenes different from those in which now from day to day you mingle. You have exchanged the plenty and luxuriance of your father's house for privation and trial known to God and your own heart. The morning of life was flushed with promise. Troops of calamities since then have made desperate charge upon you. Darkness has come. Sorrows have swooped like carrier birds from the sky and barked like jackals from the thicket. You stand amid your slain anguished and woe struck. Rizpah on the rock.

So it has been in all ages. Vashti must doff the spangled robes of the Persian court and go forth blasted from the palace gate. Hagar exchanges oriental comfort for the wilderness of Beersheba. Mary, queen of Scots, must pass out from flattery and pomp to suffer ignominious death in the castle of Fotheringay. The wheel of fortune keeps turning, and mansions and huts exchange, and he who rode the chariot pushes the barrow, and instead of the glare of festal lights is the simmering of the peat fire, and in place of Saul's palace is the rock—the cold rock, the desolate rock.

But that is the place to which God comes. Jacob, with his head on a stone, saw the shining ladder. Israel in the desert beheld the marshaling of the fiery baton. John on barren Patmos heard trumpeting, and the clapping of wings, and the stroke of seraphic fingers on golden harps, and nothing but heavenly strength nerved Rizpah for her appalling mission amid the scream of wild birds and the stealthy tread of hungry monsters. The grandest visions of glory, the most rapturous experiences of Christian love, the greatest triumphs of grace have come to the tried, and the hard pressed, and the betrayed, and the crushed. God stooping down from heaven to comfort Rizpah on the rock.

Again, the tragedy of the text displays the courage of woman amid great emergencies. What mother or sister or daughter would dare to go out to fight the cormorant and jackal? Rizpah did it. And so would you if an emergency demanded. Woman is naturally timid and shrinks from exposure and depends on stronger arms for the achievement of great enterprises. And she is often troubled lest there might be occasions demanding fortitude when she would fail. Not so. Some of those who are afraid to look out of the door after night-fall, and who quake in the darkness at the least uncertain sound, and who start at the slam of the door and turn pale in a thunderstorm, if the day of trial came, would be heroic and invulnerable.

God has arranged it so that that woman needs the trumpet of some great contest of principle or affection to rouse up her slumbering courage. Then she will stand under the crossfire of opposing hosts at Chalons to give wine to the wounded. Then she will carry into prison and dark lane the message of salvation. Then she will brave the pestilence. Deborah goes out to sound terror into the hearts of God's enemies. Abigail throws herself between a raiding party of infuriated men and her husband's vineyards. Rizpah fights back the vultures from the rock.

Among the Orkney Islands an eagle swooped and lifted a child to its eyrie far up on the mountains. With the spring of a panther the mother mounts hill after hill, crag above crag, height above height, the fire of her own eye outflashing the glare of the eagle's, and with unmailed hand stronger than the iron beak and the terrible claw she hurls the wild bird down the rocks. In the French revolution Cazatte was brought out to be executed, when his daughter threw herself on the body of her father and said: "Strike, barbarians! You cannot reach my father but through my heart!" The crowd parted, and linking arms father and daughter walked out free.

During the siege of Saragossa, Angustina carried refreshments to the gates. Arriving at the battery of Portillo she found that all the garison had been killed. She snatched a match from the hand of a dead artilleryman and fired off a twenty-six pounder, then leaped on it and vowed she would not leave it alive. The soldiers looked in and saw her daring and rushed up and opened another tremendous fire on the enemy.

The life of James I. of Scotland was threatened. Poets have sung those times and able pens have lingered upon the story of manly endurance, but how few to tell the story of Catharine Douglas, one of the queen's maids, who ran to bolt the door, but found the bar had been taken away so as to facilitate the entrance of the assassin! She thrust her arm into the staple. The murderers rushing against it, her arm was shattered. Yet how many have since lived and died who never heard the touching, self sacrificing, heroic story of Catharine Douglas and her poor, shattered arm!

You know how calmly Mme. Roland went to execution and how cheerfully Joanna of Naples walked to the castle of Mura, and how fearlessly Mme. Grimaldi listened to her condemnation, and how Charlotte Corday smiled upon the frantic mob that pursued her to the guillotine. And there would be no end to the recital if I attempted to present all the historical incidents which show that woman's courage would rouse itself for great emergency.

But I need not go so far. You have known some one who was considered a mere butterfly in society. Her hand had known no toil. Her eye had wept no tear over misfortune. She moved among obsequious admirers as careless as an insect in a field of blossoming buckwheat. But in 1867 financial tempest struck the husband's estate. Before he had time to reef sail and make things snug the ship capsized and went down. Enemies cheered at the misfortune and wondered what would become of the butterfly. Good men pitied and said she would die of a broken heart.

"She will not work," say they, "and she is too proud to beg." But the prophecies have failed. Disaster has transformed the shining sluggard into a practical worker—happy as a princess, though compelled to bush her own child to sleep and spread her own table and answer the ringing of her own doorbell. Her arm had been muscled for the conflict against misfortune, hunger and poverty and want, and all the other jackals Rizpah scares from the rock.

I saw one in a desolate home. Her merciless companion had pawned even the children's shoes for rum. From honorable ancestry she had come down to this. The cruse of oil was empty and the last candle gone out. Her faded frock was patched with fragments of antique silk that she had worn on the bright marriage day. Confident in God, she had a strong heart, to which her children ran when they trembled at the staggering step and quailed under a father's curse. Though the heavens were filled with fierce wings and the thickets gnashed with rage, Rizpah watched faithfully day after day and year after year, and wolf and comorant by her God strengthened arm were hurled down the rocks.

You pass day by day along streets where there are heroines greater than Joan of Arc. Upon that cellar floor there are conflicts as fierce as Sedan, and heaven and hell mingle in the fight. Lifted in that garret there are tribunals where more fortitude is demanded than was exhibited by Lady Jane Grey or Mary, Queen of Scots.

Now I ask, if mere natural courage can do so much, what may we not expect of women who have gazed on the great sacrifice, and who are urged forward by all the voices of grace that sound from the Bible and all the notes of victory that speak from the sky? Many years ago the Forfarshire steamer started from Hull bound for Dundee. After the vessel had been out a little while the winds began to rave and billows rise until a tempest was upon them. The vessel leaked, and the fires went out, and though the sails were hoisted fore and aft she went speeding toward the breakers. She struck with her bows foremost on the rock. The vessel parted. Amid the whirlwind and the darkness all were lost but nine. These clung to the wreck on the beach.

Sleeping that night in Longstone lighthouse was a girl of gentle spirit and comely countenance. As the morning dawns I see that girl standing amid the spray and tumult of contending elements looking through a glass upon the wreck and the nine wretched sufferers. She proposes to her father to take boat and put out across the wild sea to rescue them. The father says: "It cannot be done! Just look at the tumbling surf!" But she persisted, and with her father bounds into the boat. Though never accustomed to plying the oar, she takes one and her father the other. Steady now! Pull away! Pull away!

The sea tossed up the boat as though it were a bubble, but amid the foam and the wrath of the sea the wreck was reached, the exhausted people picked up and saved. Humane societies tendered their thanks. Wealth poured into the lap of the poor girl. Visitors from all lands came to look on her sweet face, and when soon after she launched forth on a dark sea, and Death was the oarsman, dukes and duchesses and mighty men sat down in tears in Alnwick castle to think they never again might see the face of Grace Darling.

No such deeds of daring will probably be asked of you, but hear you not the howl of that awful storm of trouble and sin that hath tossed ten thousand shivered hulks into the breakers? Know you not that the whole earth is strewn with the shipwrecked—that there are wounds to be healed and broken hearts to be bound and drowning souls to be rescued? Some have gone down, and you come too late, but others are clinging to the wreck, are shivering with the cold, are strangling in the wave, are crying to you for deliverance. Will you not, oar in hand, put out to-day from the lighthouse?

When the last ship's timber shall have been rent, and the last Longstone beacon shall have been thundered down in the hurricane, and the last tempest shall have folded its wings, and the sea itself shall have been licked up by the tongue of all consuming fire, the crowns of eternal reward shall be kindling into brighter glory on the brow of the faithful. And Christ, pointing to the inebriate that you reformed, and the dying sinner whom you taught to pray, and the outcast whom you pointed to God for shelter, will say: "You did it to them! You did it to Me!"

Again, the scene of the text impresses upon us the strength of maternal attachment. Not many men would have had courage or endurance for the awful mission of Rizpah. To dare the rage of wild beasts, and sit from May to October unsheltered, and to watch the corpses of unsheltered children, was a work that nothing but the maternal heart could have accomplished. It needed more strength than to stand before opened batteries or to walk in calmness the deck of a foundering steamer.

There is no emotion so completely unselfish as maternal affection. Conjugal love expects the return of many kindnesses and attentions. Filial love expects paternal care or is helped by the memory of past watchfulness. But the strength of a mother's love is entirely independent of the past and the future, and is, of all emotions, the purest. The child has done nothing in the past to earn kindness, and in the future it may grow up to maltreat its parent, but still from the mother's heart there goes forth inconsumable affection.

Abuse cannot offend it; neglect cannot chill it; time cannot efface it; death cannot destroy it. For harsh words it has gentle chiding; for the blow it has beneficent ministry; for neglect it has increasing watchfulness. It weeps at the prison door over the incarcerated prodigal, and pleads for pardon at the governor's feet, and is forced away by compassionate friends from witnessing the struggles of the gallows. Other lights go out, but this burns on without extinguishment, as in a gloom-struck night you may see a single star, one of God's pickets, with gleaming bayonet of light guarding the outposts of heaven.

The Marchioness of Spadara, when the earthquake at Messina occurred, was carried out insensible from the falling houses. On coming to her senses she found that her infant had not been rescued. She went back and perished in the ruins. Illustrations of ten thousand mothers who in as many different ways have sacrificed themselves for their children.

Oh, despise not a mother's love! If heretofore you have been negligent of such a one, and you have still opportunity for reparation, make haste. If you could only just look in for an hour's visit to her, you would rouse up in the aged one a whole world of blissful memories. What if she does sit without talking much? She watched you for many months when you knew not how to talk at all. What if she has many ailments to tell about? During fifteen years you ran to her with every little scratch and bruise, and she doctored your little finger as carefully as a surgeon would bind the worst fracture.

You say she is childish now; I wonder if she ever saw you when you were childish. You have no patience to wait with her on the street, she moves so slowly; I wonder if she remembers the time when you were glad enough to go slowly. You complain at the expense of providing for her now; I wonder what your financial income was from one year to ten years of age. Do not begrudge what you do for the old folks. I care not how much you did for them; they have done more for you.

But from the weird text of the morning comes the rushing in upon my soul a thought that overpowers me. This watching by Rizpah was an after death watching. I wonder if now there is an after death watching. I think there is. There are Rizpahs who have passed death and are still watching. They look down from their supernal and glorified state upon us, and is not that an after death watching? I cannot believe that those who before their death were interested in us have since their death become indifferent as to what happens to us.

Not one hour of the six months during which Rizpah watched, seated upon the rocks, was she more alert or diligent or armed for us than our mother, if glorified, is alert and diligent and armed for us. It is not now Rizpah on a rock, but Rizpah on a throne. How long has your mother been dead? Do you think she has been dead long enough to forget you? My mother has been dead twenty-nine years. I believe she knows more about me now than she did when I stood in her presence, and I am no Spiritualist either. The Bible says, "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister to them that shall be heirs of salvation."

Young man, better look out what you do and where you go, for your glorified mother is looking at you. You sometimes say to yourself, "What would mother say if she knew this?" She does know. You might cheat her once, but you cannot cheat her now. Does it embarrass us to think she knows all about us now? If she had to put up with so much when she was here, surely she will not be the less patient or excusatory now.

Oh, this tremendous thought of my text—this after death watching! What an uplifting consideration, and what a comforting thought! Young mother, you who have just lost your babe, and who feel that need of a nearer solace than that which comes from ordinary sympathy, your mother knows all about it. You cannot run in and talk it all over with her as you would if she were still a terrestial resident, but it will comfort you some, I think—yea, it will comfort you a good deal—to know that she understands it all. You see that the velocities of the heavenly conditions are so great that it would not take her a half second to come to your bereft heart.

Oh, these mothers in heaven! They can do more for us now than before they went away. The bridge between this world and the next is not broken down. They approach the bridge from both ways, departing spirits and coming spirits, disimprisoned spirits and sympathizing spirits. And so let us walk as to be worthy of the supernal championships, and if to any of us life on earth is a hard grind, let us understand that if we watch faithfully and trust fully our blessed Lord there will be a corresponding reward in the land of peace, and that Rizpah, who once wept on a rock, now reigns on a throne.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 18.

Review of the Last Quarter—Golden Text: Roman x., 4—Commentary.

LESSON I.—Saul's Conversion (Acts ix., 1-20). Golden text (John iii., 3), "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." Saul had an excellent character and standing in the eyes of his fellows and in his own estimation, but a sight of Jesus made him count it all as dross (Phil. iii., 4-11). Saul was chosen that he might bear the name of Jesus, manifest the life of Jesus and suffer great things for His sake.

LESSON II.—Æneas and Dorcas (Acts ix., 32-43). Golden text (Acts ix., 36), "This woman was full of good works and alms deeds which she did." Saul being persecuted at Damascus came to Jerusalem and was received by the apostles, who were first afraid of him, through the commendation of Barnabas, after which he went to Tarsus, his birthplace. This lesson speaks of Peter at Lydda making Æneas whole instantly after keeping his bed eight years, and at Joppa raising Dorcas from the dead. The result in each case was that many turned to the Lord and believed in Him (verses 35, 42).

LESSON III.—Peter's Vision (Acts x., 1-20). Golden text (Acts x., 34), "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons." The church thus far was gathered only from the Jews, but it was the purpose of God to gather an elect company out of all nations. See Math. xxviii., 19; Mark xvi., 15. Acts i., 80. This lesson tells how by a special vision Peter was led to go to the Gentiles. Consider Cornelius—devout, prayerful, beneficent—and mark how heaven and earth are moved on his behalf. An angel is sent to him, and a vision granted to Peter in connection with certain earthly matters, all to bring light to his dark and longing soul (read Rom. viii., 32).

LESSON IV.—Peter at Cæsarea (Acts x., 30-48). Golden text (Acts x., 43), "Through His name whosoever believeth in Him shall receive remission of sins." Peter having arrived at the house of Cornelius is told in the presence of all the story of the angel's visit, and is then informed that they are all waiting to hear what God has commanded him to say. He preaches to them Jesus—His life, death and resurrection; His anointing by the Spirit and the power of God manifest in Him, and that all who receive Him receive in Him the forgiveness of sins. Those hearing believed and received the gift of the Holy Spirit, even although they had never been circumcised.

LESSON V.—Christians at Antioch (Acts xi., 19-30). Golden text (Acts xi., 21), "A great number believed and turned unto the Lord." The persecution about the time of Stephen's martyrdom resulted in a great scattering of the disciples, but not of the apostles (Acts viii., 1). Some of these went as far as Antioch preaching the word, but only to the Jews. Although the preachers were not apostles, God blessed their preaching, and many received Jesus. The news reached Jerusalem, and Barnabas was sent to encourage them. He brought Saul from Tarsus, and the good work went on. Mark the phrases, "Turned unto the Lord," "Added unto the Lord," "Cleave unto the Lord" (verses 21, 23, 24).

LESSON VI.—Peter delivered from prison (Acts xii., 1-17). Golden text (Ps. xxxiv., 7), "The angel of the Lord encampeth around about them that fear Him and delivereth them." We now return to Jerusalem to find James, the brother of John, gone to be with Jesus, and Peter in prison apparently about to follow him, while the church is given up to earnest prayer.

LESSON VII.—Sent by the Spirit (Acts xiii., 1-13.) Golden text (Luke xxiv., 47), "That repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His Name among all Nations." Barnabas and Saul having carried to Jerusalem the alms of the Antioch believers return to Antioch taking John Mark with them, and are now by the Holy Spirit separated unto special work in far off portions of the land. In this lesson we follow them only through Cyprus, and find the old enemy of the garden of Eden already ahead of them, but our hearts rejoice to see one soul snatched from his cruel bondage.

LESSON VIII.—A missionary sermon (Acts xiii., 26-43). Golden text (Acts xiii., 26). "To you is the word of this salvation sent." Leaving Cyprus they cross to the mainland, whence John returns to Jerusalem. Paul and Barnabas are next found in the synagogue in Antioch in Pisidia, and being invited to speak Paul preaches this sermon in which he rehearses the story from Egypt to David, and then enlarges upon the Son of David, whom he proves Jesus to have been. And from Psalms ii. and xvi. shows that David expected an immortal heir, one who should rise from the dead. He shows that Jesus crucified and risen is the promised Son and King, and that He offers forgiveness to all who will receive Him.

LESSON IX.—Blessing for the Gentiles (Acts xiii., 44 to xiv., 7). Golden text (Acts xiii., 47), "I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles." The work goes on encouragingly until the Jews begin openly to contradict and blaspheme; then the apostles turn to the Gentiles, and many believed and the word was published through all the region. Driven from Antioch they come to Iconium, and continue preaching and also working signs and wonders, and a great multitude both of Jews and Greeks believed. Notice that everywhere they preached the Gospel, the full story of Jesus, and that was all.

LESSON X.—Paul stoned (Acts xiv., 8-22). Golden text (Math. xii., 21), "In His name shall the Gentiles trust." One of the mighty works wrought by the risen Christ through these His servants was the healing of the man at Lystra who had never walked, and part of Paul's wages for the same was a stoning unto death because he would not consent to be popular and let the people worship him. But Paul had his eyes fixed on the glory to be revealed, and longed to win men to the Lord of glory and not to himself.

LESSON XI.—The Apostolic Council (Acts xv., 12-29). Golden text (Acts xv., 11), "Through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved even as they." Satan hates to see people receiving the free gift of God, and sends out apparently as ministers of light those who teach that it is Jesus and—not Jesus only—who saves. If he can make people believe that anything is necessary in addition to the finished work of Christ he has gained his point and hindered a soul. The only salvation of Scripture is that of grace because of the work of Christ, now to some Jews and Gentiles (whosoever will), then to all the Jews at His coming in glory and then to all the Gentiles (Isa. xxvi., 6; xl., 9; lx., 1-3).—Lesson Helper.

ABANDONED farms were recently advertised for sale by the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture to the number of 330, but only forty-one could be sold at prices satisfactory to the owners.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A stutterer is rarely seen among savages.

Nearly every house in Spokane, Washington, is lighted by electricity.

An instrument of great value in mining has been invented in the shape of a thermo-electric fire-damp detector.

One of the largest meteorites in existence was found some years ago at Bacubirite, Mexico. Its length is 11.65 feet, height 5.25 feet, width 4.35 feet, weight 25 tons.

A woman has patented a machine for making watch screws that is provided with a thread-cutter so delicate as to be almost invisible. It will cut perfect threads on the finest human hair.

The danger to miners from fire damp has never been effectually provided against, the safety lamp having been found capable of mitigating rather than obviating the perils of foul gas in mines.

Robert Grant, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, Scotland, who died recently at the age of seventy-eight years, is credited with being the first person to announce the existence of a continuous envelope about the sun, he having observed its scarlet waves on peaks from the Himalayas in 1860.

At present coal is burned under a boiler for the production of steam; the steam is passed through an engine and power is produced; then the power of the engine turns a dynamo and electricity is created. In the course of this long and elaborate process there is a clear loss of ninety-five per cent. of power, so that only five per cent. is really available.

The solution of the problem of converting coal directly into electricity, which is being grappled with by some of the first inventors of the day, is estimated to mean the opening up to mankind of benefits equal to twenty times those following in the wake of the steam engine, and the steam engines of the world today are doing work that would require the labor of 1,000,000,000 men.

G. W. Swartz of Florence, Ala., has received a patent for an electric railway car and motor which indicates a decided advance in railroading, and if his plans are carried out will perhaps work a change in the railway business. The car it is claimed will attain a maximum speed of 120 miles an hour. An entire new system of roadbeds will be used, which is cheaper and easier kept up than those now in use.

In experiments on the influence of food and surroundings on the color of animals, E. P. Poulton reared caterpillars of the pepper moth under different conditions. Those confined among green leaves and twigs became green, those having black or brown twigs mingled with their food were brown or black, and others were turned light-colored by white paper. With artificial colors, red and blue, tended to produce a dark coloration, though, very strangely, painted twigs had not the same effect as those with the same natural tints.

Wind Music Produces Dimples.

An observant American has discovered that performers on wind instruments generally develop dimples in their cheeks, caused probably by the frequent strain on the facial muscles which are brought into play by the act of blowing. The clarionet, the flute, the cornet, the trombone and the French horn are all said to be excellent factors in producing this little indentation so often vainly courted by artificial means. Perhaps this discovery of cause and effect may lead to its becoming fashionable for girls to play on wind instruments.

His Eyes Opened.

"You can't always depend on popular opinion," he said gloomily.

"How is that?" asked his friend.

"Why, it is a common saying that it is as easy to support two as it is to support one."

"Well?"

"Well; I went and got married, and today her milliner sends me a bill of $25 for a hat. I never paid more than $3.50 for a hat for myself in my life. Hang popular opinion, say I."—[New York Press.

"Advice" to a Boy.

In one of the large railroad offices in this country is a comparatively young man, who is at the head of a large department. When he entered the service of the company five years ago he was green and awkward. He was given the poorest paid work in the department. The very first day of his employment by the company a man who had been at work in the same room for six years approached him and gave him a little advice. "Young fellow, I want to put a few words in your ears that will help you. This company is a soulless corporation, that regards its employees as so many machines. It makes no difference how hard you work, or how well. So you want to do just as little as possible and retain your job. That's my advice. This is a slave pen, and the man who works overtime or does any specially fine work, wastes his strength. Don't you do it." The young man thought over the "advice," and after a quiet little struggle with himself he decided to do the best and the most he knew how, whether he received any more pay from the company or not. At the end of the year the company raised his wages and advanced him to a more responsible position. In three years he was getting a third more salary than when he begun, and in five years he was head clerk in the department; and the man who had condescended to give the greenhorn 'advice' was working under him at the same figure that represented his salary eleven years before. This is not a story of a goody good little boy who died early, but of a live young man who exists in flesh and blood to-day, and is ready to give "advice" to other young men just beginning to work their way into business. And here it is: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.—*Youths' Companion.*

Editor Childs' Advice and Bearing.

George W. Childs, editor of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, says:

"Would you learn the lesson of success? Here it is in three words. Would you climb the ladder? It has just three rounds: Industry, Temperance, Frugality. Besides these, I have had during my business career the following mottoes: 'Be true;' 'Keep out of debt;' 'Do the best and have the rest;' 'What can't be cured must be endured;' 'The perfect man is one who has a clear commission, an honest purpose, a bright mind and a healthy body.' I can't bring too great stress on the matter of strict temperance. Drinking beer, wines or spirits is a useless and dangerous habit. It does no good and if it is persisted in it is almost sure to lead to destruction and death. You should have courage enough to say no, if you are asked to drink. There is no safety in moderate drinking. The man who touches alcoholic drink at all is in danger. As to sociability, you should try to make companions of the best people you can become acquainted with. In order to do this you must have something in yourself that may be a return to them for what they give you. A man is known by the company he keeps. I cannot sum up my advice to young people better than to say the greatest pleasure in life comes from doing good to others. Do good constantly, patiently, and wisely, and you will never have cause to say that life was not worthy living."

—FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a span of good work mules, one five and the other eight years old, weighing respectively 1,000, and 1,100 pounds. Will be sold cheap. Also, one mule 5 months old. For further particulars call on

W. T. BORING,
10-26-tf. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

A GRAND SUCCESS
—AT—
T. S. JOHNSTON'S.

When I opened the Fall season I had put forth all my efforts to make each department as complete as it was possible to do. That my efforts have been appreciated is manifested by the masses of people that have visited my store, and the numerous purchases they have made, knowing that they received full value for their money and the satisfaction of selecting their purchases from the most complete stock in Central Pennsylvania.

DEPARTMENTS.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Blnnkets, Bed Comfortables, Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow ware, Oil Cloths and Provisions.

REMARKS.

In Dress Goods we think we can please any person. You will find Silks, Satins, Velvets, Henriettas, Cashmeres, Bedford Cords, Storm Serges, Whip Cords, Camel's Hair Novelties, and Fancy Suitings. Our display of Dress Goods is unsurpassed in Central Pa.

Cloak Department.

We have Cloaks, Coats, Jackets, Wraps. This department is worthy the attention of any person contemplating the purchase of a Cloak, Jacket or Wrap. Our Garments are all new, the very latest styles, quality unsurpassed. fit perfect, and prices lower than the lowest. We invite you to this department and trust you will give us a call.

Notions and Hosiery.

Anything you want in Notions you can get here, no matter if it be Buttons, Thread, Elastics, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Kid Gloves, Mittens, or what. In Hosiery, we have what you want in cashmere, wove, heavy cotton for ladies and gentlemen. In Children's Hosiery we make a great hit, as we have just the kind of Hosiery for children who go to school.

Underwear. Underwear.

We are headquarters for Underwear for ladies, gents and children in scarlet, natural wool, camel's hair and merino. In purchasing your Underwear here you can depend on getting nothing but good, honest goods at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Blankets and Bed Comfortables.

We have Blankets and Bed Comfortables, any kind, any quality you want, and we will show you how to sell Blankets this year as before, as we bought direct from the manufacturers and put them at the prices that every person can buy Blankets and Bed Comfortables.

Gloves. Gloves.

A big assortment of Men's Dress and Heavy Gloves at prices that will astonish you.

Shoe Department.

I attribute the grand success of this department to the simple fact that I sell nothing but good, honest goods at starting low prices. I am satisfied with a small profit on shoes and depend on the immense amount of shoe sales to make this department a very important factor. I have

Gents' Dress Shoes at $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50. $3, $5.
Boys' " " $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.60, $1.75, $2.25.
Youths' " " $1. $1.25.
Ladies, " " $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50.
Ch'l'en's " " $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Baby Shoes at all prices.

Heavy Shoes for men, women and children. If you want SHOES BUY THEM HERE, for you can save money.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

It is very often difficult to know just what to purchase for Christmas presents. Can we help you? We have a beautiful assortment of Fancy Celluloid Novelties. Our stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas

is complete and we show a great variety of fancy natural and oxidized handles. Just opened 50 doz. Gents' Neckwear, in tecks and four-in-hands. Do not forget to see our Fancy Stamped Linens, in Splashers. Tidies, Tray Covers, Corners, Scarfs, etc. Our Kid Glove department is full of new things. We invite your attention to our

Fur Department.

Here you will find Muffs, Boas and Capes, in Monkey, Bear, Martin, Sable, Seal, Nutria, Coney and Opossum. ONE WORD If you want Christmas Goods come and see us.

Important.

Farmers, we pay highest market prices for produce and give you in exchange anything you want at lowest cash prices. Bring us your produce.

THOS. S. JOHNSTON,

COR. 7TH AND WASHINGTON STS., **Huntingdon, Pa.**

New Fall and Winter Goods
Arriving at J. G. Gilliam's Daily.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.29 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown June.. 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily. Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily. Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a, m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6:35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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